FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 051 15 March 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TV Reports on Geneva Arms Talks Plenary Session [Seyful-Mulyukov] AA 1
U.S. Congress' Role Noted [Seyful-Mulyukov] AA 1
More on Bovin Discussion of Geneva Arms Talks [Prague] AA 2
General Chervov Interviewed on Arms Talks [Prague RUDE PRAVO 12 Mar] AA 4
'Politico-Diplomatic Solution' on Arms Urged [MOSCOW NEWS No 10, 10 Mar] AA 6
Academician Warns SDI To Spur Arms Race [Arbatov] AA 7
Vienna MBFR Session Honors Chernenko's Memory AA 9
Weinberger Defends 'False Thesis' on MX Missiles [Kharkov] AA 9
U.S. Subcommittee Approves Additional Arms Funds AA 10
Bavarian Colloquom on Peace, Disarmament Ends AA 10

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Cites Foreign Media on CPSU Plenum [14 Mar] CC 1
Dignitaries Sign Condolence Books at Embassies [PRAVDA 14 Mar] CC 2
Conference on Emergency in Africa Held in Geneva CC 5
Work Begins [IZVESTIYA 12 Mar] CC 5
Sytenko Addresses Session [IZVESTIYA 13 Mar] CC 5
UN Human Rights Commission Resolution Noted CC 6
Article Criticizes Jamaica Youth Conference [Alekseyev in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 6 Mar] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Bush Comments Cited Following Gorbachev Talks [Seyful-Mulyukov] A 1
Gorbachev Statements Commented On [Kozyakov] A 1
U.S. Secretly Evacuates Some Beirut Embassy Staff A 2
U.S. Embarking on New Round of Mideast Pressure A 2
U.S. 'Clamor' About Threat to Thailand Scored [Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Mar] A 3
Bush Attempts To Blackmail Sudan With Food Aid [Bandura in IZVESTIYA 9 Mar] A 4
Purposes Behind U.S. Military Aid to Africa Cited [Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Mar] A 5
Gorbachev, Gromyko Receive Canada's Mulroney [PRAVDA 15 Mar] A 6
U.S. Radar System To Be Constructed in Canada A 7

CHINA

Peng Chen, Wu Xueqian Pay Condolences at Embassy B 1
PRC NPC Delegation Concludes Official Visit B 1
Received by Kuznetsov B 1
Visits Supreme Soviet B 2
Departs 14 March B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Gorbachev Receives Japan's Nakasone for Talks C 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
KYODO on Meeting C 1
Gorbachev, Gromyko Receive Japanese CP Leader C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Gorbachev, Pakistan's Zia Discuss Afghanistan D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
TASS Cites BAKHTAR on Protests Against Pakistan D 1
UN Commission 'Anti-Afghan Resolution' Condemned D 1
Western Press 'False' Reporting on DRA Discussed D 2
[Glebov]
UK Support for 'Anti-Indian Elements' Criticized D 3
[Sivakov]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gorbachev, Gromyko Meet With Imelda Marcos E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
VNA Reports on Gorbachev-Truong Chinh Talks E 1
Australian Foreign Minister Visits Vietnam E 2
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
Tikhonov Meets With Cambodia's Heng Samrin [PRAVDA 15 Mar] E 2
Fall of 'Pol Pot Gang's' Camp, U.S. Policy Viewed E 3
[Aleksandrov]

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR-SFRY Shipbuilding Agreement Signed F 1
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Further on Vorotnikov Visit to Yugoslavia F 1
Activities in Serbia Detailed F 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Mar]
Jaruzelski Addresses Szczecin Party Conference F 2
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Receives Italian CP Leaders for Talks G 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
Tikhonov Meets With Norwegian, Maltese Leaders G 1
Norway's Willoch G 1
Malta's Barbara [IZVESTIYA 15 Mar] G 2
Aristov Talks With Cypriot Foreign Minister G 2
Turkish Leaders Visit Embassy in Ankara G 2
UK's Thatcher Comments on Gorbachev Meeting G 2

Belgium To Begin Cruise Missile Deployment G 3
Greece's Karamanlis Loses PASOK Backing, Resigns G 3
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]
NATO Seen Drawing Spain Into 'Military Plans' G 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Mar]
NATO Conducts Military Exercises in Europe G 4
'Wintex-Cimex-85' Ends G 4
'Cold Winter-85' To Begin G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Kuznetsov Receives Egypt's Al-Hakim for Talks H 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
Tikhonov Meets With Lebanese Prime Minister H 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
Gorbachev Receives PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammed H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
Tikhonov, YAR Prime Minister Hold Talks H 2
[IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
Kuznetsov Receives Sudanese Vice President H 2
[IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
IZVESTIYA Reports Al-Asad Inauguration Speech H 3
[14 Mar]
Cables Exchanged With Kuwait on National Day H 3
[IZVESTIYA 12 Mar]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Gorbachev, Gromyko Receive Angola's Dos Santos J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
Gorbachev Meets With Mozambique's Machel J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Mar]
Guinea-Bissau Ambassador Arrives in Moscow J 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 Mar]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Gorbachev Meets With Mexican Government Secretary K 1
[IZVESTIYA 15 Mar]
PRAVDA Cites Venezuelan Paper on Ties With USSR K 1
[13 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Paris Radio Cites Moscow Rumors on Sokolov Death R 1
Gorbachev's Speech Message of 'Continuity' R 1
PRAVDA Notes Composition of Funeral Delegations R 2
[14 Mar]
Ponomarev Receives Various Representatives R 3

More on Condolences on Chernenko Death R 9
From Bulgarian Leadership R 9
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
From Polish Leaders R 9
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
From Japan's Nakasone R 10
[IZVESTIYA 13 Mar]
From PRK Leadership R 11
[Phnom Penh]
From PRK Defense Minister R 12
[Phnom Penh]
From SRV Leadership R 12
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
From Portuguese CP R 13
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
From Iranian President R 13
[IRNA]
Castro Sends Gorbachev Congratulatory Message R 14
[Havana]
Editorials View Post-Chernenko Situation R 14
PRAVDA on Future Work R 14
[15 Mar]
IZVESTIYA Urges Unity R 16
[15 Mar]
SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Tasks R 18
[15 Mar]
Zimyanin Attends Academy of Sciences Meeting R 21
Aleksandrov Reelected President R 21

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Effects of Winter on Dairy Farming Reported T 1
[Astakhov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1634 Satellite Launched 14 March U 1
All-Union Conference on Artic Opens in Murmansk U 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Mar]
Briefs: Maritime Territory Television; U 1
Telecommunications in Tajikistan;
Urupskiy Rayon Color Television

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Far East Military Conference Views World War II V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Mar]
Stalin Wartime Censure of Ustinov Recalled V 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Mar]

TV REPORTS ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS PLENARY SESSION

LD150230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2021 GMT 14 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by F. Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] We have already reported that a plenary session of the Soviet and American delegations took place today in Geneva within the framework of the nuclear and space weapons talks. This dialogue, which was confidential under an accord reached by both sides, lasted approximately 2 hours, foreign correspondents report from Geneva.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, USSR delegation head Comrade Karpov told journalists that this was the beginning. A new meeting will take place next Tuesday.

The peace-loving forces expect positive results from the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva.

The Soviet Union is not seeking to achieve advantages over the United States and the NATO countries, BERLINER ZEITUNG stresses today. The USSR proposes a freeze on nuclear arsenals and a cessation of a further deployment of missiles. The main question is not to permit the militarization of space.

However, Washington is seeking to utilize the "star wars" program as its trump card at the Geneva talks. The United States is increasing its pressure on its allies for these purposes, intending to draw them into the implementation of plans for space armaments. General Abrahamson, the director of the so-called strategic defense initiative, will leave on a tour of Europe in the near future, during which he will explain to the allies the talks that Washington is setting for them in this sphere. A large group of high-ranking State Department and Pentagon officials is already intensively working on the West Europeans.

U.S. Congress' Role Noted

LD141937 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 14 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A plenary session of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the negotiations on nuclear and space weapons took place in Geneva today. The whole world is following these negotiations with close attention. In particular, a large group of observers consisting of members of the U.S. Senate is in Geneva. The U.S. delegation, whose work will be monitored by the representatives of Congress, has found itself in quite a ticklish situation, notes LA LIBERATION of Paris. Previously, the paper points out, Washington's position at the talks on arms limitation was based on the recommendations of the Pentagon, the State Department, and the National Security Council. Now the administration will be compelled to take account of the views of the congressmen as well.

Many prominent U.S. figures of state are demanding that the White House renounce the star wars program and make no attempt to use the so-called strategic defense initiative as a lever at the Geneva talks.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration is making efforts to build up its offensive weapon potential. Addressing a group of businessmen in the White House, President Reagan again insisted on the speediest possible endorsement by Congress of a military draft budget drawn up by the administration for more than $300 billion.

In particular, he demanded the allocation of funds for the production of the MX missile, asserting that it was vitally necessary in order to ensure progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

And those congressmen who are justifiably worried about the unpredictable consequences of a new spiral in the arms race in space and on earth, and are demanding a reduction in military spending, were accused by the head of the White House -- listen to this -- of attempts to prevent success being achieved in Geneva.

The same arguments were also repeated by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger in the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He upheld the MX program and President Reagan's star wars.

MORE ON BOVIN DISCUSSION OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD142336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1342 GMT 9 Mar 85

[From the "Studio 7" program]

[Text] Aleksandr Bovin is a notable personality of Soviet foreign-political journalism. He is the political observer for IZVESTIYA, and his articles are frequently quoted by mass media all over the world. During his stay in Prague, we took the opportunity and put to him several questions concerning the current international situation. Today you will hear the first part of the interview given by Aleksandr Bovin to Bohumil Horak -- an interview devoted to questions of Soviet--American relations.

[Begin recording] [Horak] On 12 March Soviet-American negotiations on the questions of nuclear and space weapons will open in Geneva; these will be the fullest negotiations ever held on these questions between the USSR and the United States. Comrade Bovin, how do you assess the long-term prospects for these negotiations?

[Bovin in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] It is one of the most important events of the last few years. One thing is certain: The fact that talks are taking place is of great political significance. But you asked about their long-term prospects. These talks will be very -- and I underline "very"-- difficult. They will be difficult for various reasons.

One thing is that the military-political questions which will be on the agenda of the negotiations are very complex, and another is that they concern the very substance of the security of the countries concerned. Also, each country will defend its interests and its concept of security. Another reason is that our American counterparts are not, in my view, sufficiently prepared to compromise. At negotiations of this sort neither side should insist on receiving 100-percent satisfaction of its demands. It is necessary to look for points on which interests are intermingled and spheres where it is possible to reach an agreement and bring each other's views closer. When I look at the current development in this light I am forced to note that the extreme standpoints of the United States, or at least those it has pursued so far, would hardly contribute to the success of the forthcoming Geneva talks.

Let me start with the most important point. The U.S. Administration starts from the premise that the USSR has a strategic superiority over the United States, that we have overtaken the Americans and that the Americans have started lagging behind us. This logic in turn leads to the assertion that any reduction must be asymetric, i.e. that the Soviet Union must accept a greater reduction than the United States because of its alleged superiority.

This stance is totally unacceptable to us, for the USSR has no such superiority. In talking about strategic parity, we mean a term which can in no way be understood as an absolute mathematical equation. For example, the Americans tell us: You have a great many more land-based ballistic missiles; these missiles carry more warheads than we have got, and their carrying capacity is also greater. This is true. Of course, strategic parity does not concern only one type of nuclear weapons. Let us take submarines: There we see substantial U.S. superiority. Let us take the air force which must carry nuclear bombs over great distrances: There again we see great American superiority. The term strategic parity or equality as we use it means the sum of inequalities of the individual concrete types of weapons, and it is only in the context of such a package that one gets the right idea about parity.

There is the other side, also a matter of principle. The Americans behave in a very contradictory manner. We hear from them that they are in favor of disarmament and good relations with USSR; in favor of reducing the threat of war. They repeat this every day but at the same time all the programs for modernizing strategic nuclear arms, started by the Reagan administration at the beginning of the eighties, are fully under way. In this way a paradoxical situation arises: We talk with the Americans about disarmament but at the same time the U.S. military potential is being enlarged. In order to avoid this sort of a variant we have proposed that the Americans freeze all military armaments, halt the development of new arms systems and the modernization of our existing systems, and hold talks on how to reduce the existing levels. However, the Americans have rejected this: allegedly because of our superiority. They say that if they agree to a freeze they would be freezing our superiority. This, then, is their so-called logic.

And finally the third aspect -- thatwhich has been called the star war program. We maintain, and I think it is hard to argue with this, that if the so-called star wars program is developed, it will lead to a new round of the senseless arms race. This, is variance with the statements made by the U.S. leadership, would lead not to improved security but to destabilizing the existing strategic equilibrium and creating a still more dangerous situation.

In summing up the three spheres of questions I have mentioned, I conclude that the forthcoming talks will be difficult, complex, and protracted. I would describe my view as very, very guarded optimism.

[Horak] Many of our listeners would like to know what will happen if the United States, through its unconstructive attitude, obstructs the Geneva negotiations. You have just said that the statements coming from Washington are none too encouraging in this respect.

[Bovin] In practical terms it would mean continuing the intensive arms buildup. The USSR will not allow any violation of the existing equilibrium of strategic forces; it will not allow a unilateral U.S. superiority. Therefore, we will, naturally, maintain the existing equilibrium and, unfortunately, we will have to do it at an ever higher level.

[Horak] Of course, this would have a very negative effect not only on Soviet-American relations, but also on the entire international situation.

[Bovin] Of course, naturally. But I think that if we want to achieve detente there is no alternative. The comprehension of the suicidal nature of nuclear war, the catastrophic consequences of an intensive arms buildup, and the fact that the world would thus move closer and closer to the precipice of abyss from which we would never escape will all force the Americans to start constructive talks with us.

[Horak] The current visit of a Soviet parliamentary delegation to the United States and the fact that its leader, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, was received by President Reagan suggests that despite the different standpoints there exist realistic opportunities

[Bovin] Yes, at the moment it would not be correct to assess Soviet-U.S. relations too one-sidedly. However, on the whole they are rather poor. But the very fact that the Geneva talks will take place, or that there are such things as the visit by our parliamentary delegation to the United States, the recent visit of the U.S. minister of trade to Moscow, and the Soviet-U.S. consultations on Near East questions recently held in Vienna all suggest that there is a certain movement, certain positive elements, and it is possible that their gradual accumulation will bring about qualitative changes. We want that very much. However, I am personally not too convinced that the current U.S. Administration will accept such a radical change of standpoint. Let us see how relations develop. Let us see.[end recording]

GENERAL CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

AU140825 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Soviet Col Gen Chervov interview to NOVOSTI's Col V. Morozov: "In Favor of a Constructive Approach" -- time and place of interview not given; initial paragraph is introduction]

[Text] NOVOSTI commentator Colonel V. Morozov has asked Soviet military expert Colonel General N. Chervov for a comment on some questions connected with the upcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

[Morozov] The Soviet-American negotiations will begin in Geneva on Tuesday, 12 March. What is new in them?

[Chervov] Yes, these will be truly new negotiations. The Soviet-American joint statement published on 9 January 1985 says that "on the talks agenda will be a complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons -- strategic weapons and also intermediate-range weapons -- while all these questions will be discussed and solved in their interrelationship. The objective of the talks will be to elaborate effective agreements oriented toward averting the feverish arms buildup and halting the arms buildup on earth and toward limiting and reducing the number of nuclear weapons and reinforcing strategic stability."

From the aforementioned statements it arises that it is a question of totally new negotiations, and not the resumption of the former negotiations on limiting strategic weapons and limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, that is, negotiations that had been thwarted by the United States. The essence of the newness of the upcoming negotiations is in the fact that the problem of the nonmilitarization of outer space, the problem of the interrelationship of nuclear and space weapons, has been put sharply in the foreground now. This interrelation is particularly discernible now, when the United States has practically started setting up a broadly based system of antimissile defense with elements deployed in outer space.

[Morozov] Why has the problem of the interrelation of nuclear and space weapons acquired such importance now?

[Chervov] To this one must, at least briefly, recall the history of the negotiations on strategic weapons between the USSR and the United States (These negotiations began in November 1969). At that time, the sides immediately struck difficulties on resolving the question of limiting strategic offensive weapons, because already in that period the United States began creating its limited system of antimissile defense. In order to overcome these difficulties, the sides agreed that in the first place they will concentrate on preparing an agreement on limiting the antimissile defense systems, because only then would it be possible to agree on measures in the sphere of limiting strategic offensive weapons.

It was no coincidence that 26 May 1972 saw the signing at the same time of the open-ended treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems and the temporary agreement on some measures aimed at limiting strategic offensive weapons (SALT I).

The main principle of the treaty on antimissile systems was that the sides renounce creating systems of antimissile defense on their territory. Both sides have the right to cover with the antimissile defense system only a single region (the USSR has chosen Moscow, the United States the Grand Fox intercontinental ballistic missiles base).

The treaty states that the antimissile defense systems must be located on the ground and must be stationary. It forbids creating, testing, and deploying systems and components of antimissile defense on the sea, in the air, in outer space, or ground mobile systems.

The objective of all basic stipulations of the treaty on antimissile systems is to forbid the creation of effective defense against ballistic missiles, a matter that objectively limits the growth of strategic nuclear arsenals and provides stimuli for agreements on their reduction.

It is not difficult to grasp that Washington's "initiative" in the sphere of so-called "strategic defense" pursues the creation of a multistrata system of antimissle defense -- on earth, in the atmosphere, and in outer space. This is undermining the agreement on antimissile systems.

Now one cannot solve the problem of strategic weapons separately from the ban on offensive space weapons (including antisatellite and antimissile weapons). A comprehensive approach toward discussing space and nuclear weapons is dictated by the necessity of speedily adopting measures which would prevent the start of new rounds of the arms race.

[Morozov] What can be said about the American approach to the negotiations?

[Chervov] It is known that Washington tried to bypass the outer space problem. But in the end it has agreed to discuss the questions of nuclear and space weapons in their interrelation. The fact that it has agreed to solve these questions in indivisible unity is, above all, to the great credit of the Soviet Union, of its principled stance on the questions of war and peace. If the United States sticks to a similar approach, then one can hopefully expect positive results from the negotiations, regardless of their complexity.

But the devil's hoof is that the Pentagon is particularly interested in outer space. It has been trying at any price to "crawl to the heavens" in a space suit. Therefore, it is no coincidence that certain statements by responsible Washington officials produce alarm. On the one hand, they stress that the United States agrees with negotiations on nonmilitarizing outer space; on the other, they incessantly affirm the continuation of the pilot program of creating an extensive antimissile defense system with elements deployed in outer space. They are trying to present the matter as if the upcoming negotiations and the U.S. military space program were two different things. The formulation contained in the joint statement allegedly does not apply to work connected with tests pertaining to the creation of a space antimissile system, because these programs are allegedly pursuing not the militarization of outer space, but the creation of purely defensive systems.

This entire juggling with concepts is being exploited by American officials to obscure the essence of the problem and to deceive the public, to try to place the "star wars" beyond the framework of the negotiations. But by doing that, they clearly expose themselves: Precisely here is the weakest and most vulnerable spot in the U.S. approach to the negotiations.

The world public sincerely welcomes the upcoming negotiations on the complex of the interconnected questions of space and nuclear weapons and expects that agreements aimed at halting the arms race will be reached.

The Soviet Union, its representatives stress, will launch an effort in this respect and approach the negotiations constructively and pragmatically, observing strictly and in all respects those agreements that have been worked out on the subject and objective of the negotiations in Geneva. The result of the negotiations will depend on whether the American side will apply an analogous approach.

'POLITICO-DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION' ON ARMS URGED

PM131300 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 10, 10 Mar 85 p 6

[Gennadiy Gerasimov article: "Geneva Equation"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that at the talks due to start on March 12 in Geneva all issues relating to space and nuclear weapons will be examined and solved in their interconnection.

Some queer interconnection is implied in the American so-called "strategic defense initiative" intended to eliminate the "snowball effect." This expression was coined by Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It amounts to a vicious circle into which the arms race gets "when defensive efforts impel the other side towards developing an even greater amount of offensive weapons."

Even the Pentagon experts pointed out that the projected antiballistic missile defence (ABM) would remain penetrable by Soviet weapons unless it is coupled with an agreement on offensive arms limitation. Thereby these experts (for instance, Richard D. Delauer, Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering), indirectly admitted the non-existence of a purely technical reply to the problem of defence against the nuclear threat, suggesting that it should be augmented with diplomatic measures.

Thus, in line with the logic of this reasoning, there is a need for Soviet participation in the American scheme for bringing down the level of offensive nuclear arms when developing and building up defensive weapons.

But if the proclaimed aim, according to President Ronald Reagan, is to make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete", there can be a simpler, more understandable and cheaper way to it: by lowering the level of nuclear confrontation right up to the elimination of nuclear arms.

Let me give you an example to explain my point. If the sides agree to cut nuclear arms by a thousand units and also agree on the mutual development of an antiballistic missile defence system with possibilities of intercepting another thousand units of nuclear weapons, would it not just be simpler to agree to cut these weapons by two thousand units at once?

In line with the logic of the proclaimed aim (afore-mentioned) Reagan spoke about the possibility of sharing the technical secrets of missile interception with the USSR. However, the actual decision will be taken by the next president, whereas practice has shown that successors in the White House do not consider themselves bound by the word or even sometimes by the signatures of their predecessors.

The main point, however, is different. The American "initiative" does not seem good news to us at all. In a similar way the United States does not see anything good in the supposition concerning the Soviet pre-emptive successes in the field of antiballistic missile defence.

The space version of the "Soviet threat" thesis has of late been insistently put forward in justification of the American efforts. "Insurance against Soviet defensive technology program" -- such is the title of a section on the White House's official booklet "President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative".

It turns out that the abstractly feasible, tenative Soviet efforts in the ABM sphere are seen as threatening, while it is proposed that everyone should hail the USA's actual efforts as a delivery from a nuclear nightmare. In other words, the American side proceeds from the presumption of evil Soviet plans and American good intentions.

It is all the more naive to wait till the United States shares with the other side, which it treats with accentuated suspicion, its possible achievements and discoveries, for which it is going to spend 26 billion dollars to begin with.

From the Soviet end the American "star wars" plans do not seem like a dream to rid mankind of a nuclear threat, but as a new attempt to outpace the rival in the nuclear arms race. As has already been the case, the Soviet side will be compelled to take countermeasures to maintain the strategic parity.

This is where the interconnection of space and nuclear weapons which, in the words of Andrey Gromyko, expresses the "crux of the matter" with mathematical precision, surfaces. If the "star wars" plans are discarded, a possibility will be created for agreement on nuclear arms reductions. Otherwise action will cause counteraction and the arms race will rise to a new dangerous level. Moreover, as it is pointed out in the report of the American Union of Concerned Scientists on space-based ABM, the Soviet reply will be cheaper, much more reliable, and will always be at hand while the USA develops its own defences.

Even those who believe in the good intentions of the U.S. must clearly realize that the attempt to develop antiballistic missile defence is a wrong path, which will stimulate the arms race.

The problem of eliminating the nuclear threat has no military technical solution, inasmuch as the arms race is a never-ending contest of "draws" in a situation of nuclear "stalemate." There can only be a politico-diplomatic solution to the problem: to agree on nuclear disarament. Actually, both the Soviet Union and the United States agreed that this should be the end result of their joint efforts in the talks in Geneva.

ACADEMICIAN WARNS SDI TO SPUR ARMS RACE

PM140906 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Aleksey Arbatov, "professor of history and department director in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the World Economy and Internatonal Relations": "Global War More Likely"]

[Text] From what kind of nuclear strike does the United States want to defend itself: from a first strike or a retaliatory strike? When representatives of the administration broach such "details" publicly they of course give assurance what it would be a defense against a hypothetical "first strike" by the other side. But how do things actually stand?

Let us begin with the fact that the Soviet Union has pledged never to use nuclear weapons first, whereas the United States has not followed this example.

Now let us suppose that the colossal technical and economic problems have been resolved one way or another and that the simultaneous interception of thousands of ICBM's by orbiting laser stations has become possible in principle. Nevertheless, the politico-military and strategic-military consequences of the development and implementation of such weapons systems would be very different from what the U.S. leadership is trying to show by promising Americans tranquillity and security thanks exclusively to fantastic new technology.

First, the development of space systems of antimissile defense in several stages could create an extremely dangerous illusion of supremacy in the United States and of relative invulnerability to nuclear weapons that would soon be dispelled. In a crisis situation this is liable to prompt steps to be taken for the practical attainment of temporary supremacies on the political and even military planes.

Long before the space antimissile system could, thanks to its scope and technical performance, guarantee defense against a massive nuclear first strike, it would probably create the illusion of a theoretical capacity to repulse a retaliatory strike [already] severely weakened by warning salvos against the other side's strategic forces and their command and coordination systems. It is precisely this increased first strike potential that constitutes the chief aim of the Reagan administration's measures in the field of offensive strategic weapons and forward-based medium-range weapons.

Moreover, the development and application of space antimissile systems would spark off intensive programs in the sphere of means and methods designed to counter these space antimissile systems. At least during a foreseeable phase coinciding with the first generations of space antimissile systems, such means will be much cheaper and simpler than the antimissile system itself. In this connection the development of the space counterweapons race will incomparably increase the threat of an armed conflict exploding in a crisis situation, which would lead to the virtually immediate escalation of military actions with foreseeable consequences.

Even if the space antimissile system were capable of intercepting a substantial number of missiles, this would be unlikely to reduce absolute losses in the event of war. The special nature of the nuclear wapons, which sets it apart from all previous means of mass destruction, lies in the fact that owing to its vast destructive potential even a small number of missiles penetrating the defense system could inflict an unprecedented number of losses. Therefore, irrespective of the subsequent development of the competition between attack and defense, which has seen alternating successes in the course of history, the deployment of the space antimissile system certainly does not promise to reduce in real terms the absolute damage suffered by its possessor in the event of war. On the contrary it is more likely to increase it, since the development of the space antimissile system could prompt the strengthening, improvement, and diversification of offensive nuclear weapons.

Last, the dialectic of the deployment and improvement of the space antimissile system, the introduction of ever-improved models with an increasingly high destructive yield, could in time directly transform military orbiting stations into a threatening offensive weapon capable of launching an attack from space on the politico-military leadership's armed forces, industrial installatons, infrastructures and population, and various objectives on land, at sea, in the air, and in space. This terrible weapon would loom over us constantly and would essentially have instantaneous speed of action.

The foregoing observations are confirmed by the calculations and conclusions of the report of the committee of Soviet scientists in defense of peace and against nuclear war published in 1984.

The development of new antimissile systems and particularly of space-based systems, notwithstanding the Reagan administration's declarations, will not replace the "containment of the threat of a nuclear strike" with containment "by means of direct defense against it," will not facilitate arms limitation, and will not strengthen security. All these promises are addressed to naive or ill-informed people. These "simple" solutions have never worked in the past and will not work in the future.

The development of space antimissile systems would, first, considerably accelerate and expand the arms race in both defensive and offensive weapons and would cause truly astronomic wastage of material and intellectual resources. It would immeasureably complicate the ascertainment and forecast of the balance of military forces and increase the mutual uncertainty, insecurity, and fears of both sides. The efforts to restrain the arms race and existing and probable future accords in this field would be irredeemably lost. Under certain conditions there would be a much greater likelihood of the outbreak of a global war.

Obviously, without an accord on averting an arms race in space it is difficult to reach a mutually acceptable solution on other kinds of weapons, too. This, among other things, was stressed recently by Andrey Gromyko, who said that "the issue of strategic weapons or of medium-range nuclear weapons cannot be examined without examining the issue of space, or more precisely, the issue of averting the arms race in space."

VIENNA MBFR SESSION HONORS CHERNENKO'S MEMORY

LD141933 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Vienna March 14 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held today at the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. As was reported to journalists at a briefing that was held later, its participants observed a minute silence in memory of the Soviet statesmen and party leader Konstantin Chernenko. On behalf of the delegations of the socialist countries, the head of Bulgaria's delegation E. Savov expressed profound condolences to the Soviet people. He conveyed the best of wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev in connection with his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

WEINBERGER DEFENDS 'FALSE THESIS' ON MX MISSILES

LD141638 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, addressing the House Armed Services Committee on Wednesday, urged Congress to approve allocations for continuing the production of MX missiles. He defended, to put it mildly, a false thesis, claiming that a further buildup of strategic nuclear armaments will bring closer an agreement on their reduction. According to this, so to say, logic, the higher heaps of weapons grow, the easier it is to agree on their reduction.

The Pentagon chief, it seems, acted according to the principle "the end justifies the means". In order to achieve the allocation of the as yet frozen 1.5 billion dollars from the 1985 budget for a new batch of MX missiles, he resorted to absurd, putting it bluntly, assertions.

It is the cardinal problem of our times how to halt and reverse the arms race on earth and prevent its transfer to outer space. Meanwhile, the U.S. defense secretary calls for greater nuclear arsenals, which cannot but enhance the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

One cannot fail to notice in the Pentagon chief's remarks the actual admission that the large-scale anti-missile defense programme with some of its elements to be based in outer space makes any restrictions impossible, the more so reductions of strategic offensive weapons. Offensive nuclear missile forces, Weinberger said, will be needed by the United States for a long time, until the anti-missile system, now being developed, acquires real forms.

But this very system, as it follows from the Pentagon chief's statement, is intended for covering up the first-strike potential, that is MX missiles, B-1 bombers and other elements of the American nuclear missile triad. It is perfectly obvious that the establishment of this system would disrupt the entire process of limiting strategic armaments.

When the United States started fielding its Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe, it claimed that this would facilitate the talks.

But the deployment of the first-strike weapons resulted in the disruption of the talks and worsening of the situation in Europe. Enhancing the level of nuclear confrontation in no way strengthening security, for reliable security is served by mutually acceptable agreements based on the principle of equality. The Soviet Union warned the United States that if it continued to position its medium-range nuclear systems in Western Europe, this would only result in the further aggravation of the situation.

The USSR, whose aim is total elimination of nuclear weapons all over the world and removal of the threat of nuclear war, proposes a freeze on nuclear arsenals, termination of the further deployment of missiles and step-by-step efforts to achieve a real and major reduction of the accumulated weapons.

This proposal, attesting to continuity and consistency of the Soviet foreign policy course, was put forward in the speech by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow on March 11. This position gives a real chance of resolving the task of curbing the arms race.

U.S. SUBCOMMITTEE APPROVES ADDITIONAL ARMS FUNDS

LD131727 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 13 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] On the day of the opening of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva, the United States has made yet another step in the direction of spiralling the arms race. The subcommittee for allocations for defense of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved the Reagan administration's request for the allocation of $1.5 billion for the production of another 21 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The decision of the subcommittee of the House of Representatives for allocations was the first vote in the debates in Congress on the MX program.

BAVARIAN COLLOQUIUM ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT ENDS

PM111654 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Lively and Constructive Discussion"]

[Text] Tutzing (Bavaria), 8 Mar -- An international colloquium devoted to questions of securing peace, disarmament, and arms control has completed its work here.

An exchange of opinions took place on topical problems of East-West relations and on the kind of contribution the public can make to the success of the cause of disarmament and to reducing the danger of war and reviving a spirit of detente in international relations. Political, public, and religious figures, parliamentarians, scientists, and journalists from the FRG, the Soviet Union, the United States, the GDR, and a number of other countries took part in this representative dialogue.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments beginning in Geneva on 12 March were one of the main topics discussed at the colloquium. The Soviet Union's principled stance in this connection was set out by Soviet delegation head R.I. Kosolapov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR parliamentary group committee, and chief editor of KOMMUNIST. He stressed, in particular, that objective conditions now exist for serious and fruitful examination at the talks of the problems of preventing an arms race in near-earth space and stopping it on earth as mutually related issues, since it is impossible to resolve these problems in isolation.

An animated discussion developed around Reagan's "star wars" plans. W. Stuetzle, prominent West German journalist and military policy expert, expressed the West Europeans' serious concern regarding Washington's intention to spread the arms race into space. He pointed out that the implementation of Reagan's so-called "strategic defense initiative" increases the threat of war, threatens a qualitatively new round in the arms race, and reduces general security. He condemned the FRG Government's readiness to take part in "star wars" preparations.

The members of the U.S. delegation at the colloquium, particularly D. Emery, deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, tried to use the Tutzing platform to minimize the real dangers of space militarization in the eyes of the West European public. In a vein typical of official U.S. propaganda, he repeated that the Reagan "initiative" "is not fully understood" and is of a "purely defensive nature." However, as was observed in the colloquium's corridors, these propaganda ploys are clearly intended for the gullible.

The meeting's participants unanimously supported a demand for a total ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The colloquium, which has now been held three times, demonstrated that the European public, despite all its differences of political conviction and outlook, is deeply concerned by the continuing arms race and is fully determined to oppose this dangerous development in order to secure peace.

PRAVDA CITES FOREIGN MEDIA ON CPSU PLENUM

PM141517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Following a Leninist Course"]

[Excerpt] 13 Mar -- The foreign mass media are paying paramount attention to the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speeches by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and at the funeral meeting in Moscow's Red Square. It is stressed that at this sorrowful hour the CPSU, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo firmly state their unshakable determination to faithfully serve the great cause of socialism and communism and the cause of peace, social progress, and the happiness of the working people. Prominent social and political figures from different countries and the press are noting that the Soviet Union has reaffirmed its unswerving determination to preserve and consolidate peace and its readiness to maintain good-neighborly relations with all countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Bulgarian radio says that the Soviet Union will continue to wage a purposeful struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent Central Committee plenums with the aim of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening its economic and defense might. The most important concern of the party and state has always been and will remain to satisfy Soviet man's increasing demands and improve his working and living conditions. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has expressed confidence that the aims set by the party as it approaches its 27th congress will be attained.

GDR television notes that the Soviet leader has stressed that the might and cohesion of the socialist community countries reliably serve the cause of peace and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are doing everything to ensure that their fraternal alliance becomes even firmer and their political and economic cooperation develop and deepen.

The continuity and immutability of Soviet policy, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO states, were emphasized with particular force by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who stated at the plenum that the CPSU's strategic line remains unchanged. The Soviet leader's speech mobilizes the Soviet people to new achievements on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet Union will continue to steadfastly follow a course of peace and progress and pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence. Czechoslovakia's Communists and working people greeted with special enthusiasm the Soviet leader's statement that the CPSU and the Soviet state consider it their very first commandment to strengthen fraternal friendship and expand cooperation with the socialist community countries -- their closest comrades in arms and allies.

M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the plenum, a dynamic speech imbued with a spirit of party-mindedness and ideological fervor, is the most important Marxist-Leninist document showing that the CPSU's consistent and principled policy; this policy has been tested by life and serves the interests of socialism and the cause of consolidating world peace, and will steadfastly continue in the future, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU notes. The election of M.S. Gorbachev, a prominent party and state figure in the USSR who devotes his knowledge, wealth of experience, and organizational talent to implementing the party's policy and selflessly serves Lenin's great cause and the working people's interests, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is yet further evidence of the CPSU's unshakable loyalty to the Leninist course of creation and peace. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates the attainment of an accord on ending the arms race unleashed by imperialism, peace, and the strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship among people.

The Soviet leader's speech at the plenum demonstrates that the USSR, as a great power bearing a special responsibility for peace throughout the world, intends to continue its peace-loving activity in the international arena, Yuguslavia's BORBA emphasizes. M.S. Corbachev's election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee provides the best proof of the continuity and long-term planning of the Soviet line.

America's AP says that Moscow resolutely advocates peace agreements based on mutual respect and cooperation and the policy of peaceful coexistence. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the Soviet Union is not trying to secure unilateral advantages over the United States and wants a real and large reduction in the stockpiled arms. At the same time the Soviet leader noted that in the complex international situation the USSR will maintain its defense capability at the proper level.

The Soviet leader emphasized the USSR's firm commitment to a policy of peaceful coexistence and the attainment of accords on disarmament issues during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes.

Commenting on the plenum's results, France's LE MONDE notes that in his speech at the plenum the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee indicated the need for a decisive turning point in placing the Soviet national economy on a footing of intensive development and for the pursuit of a social policy based on the principle: everything in the name of man and for the good of man. The newspaper writes that the Soviet leader called for the expansion of publicity in the work of party, soviet, state, and social organizations, stressing that the better informed people are, the more consciously they act.

West Germany's SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG states that M.S. Gorbachev emphasized that the Soviet Union is not trying to achieve unilateral advantages over the United States and the NATO countries or military superiority over them. The USSR wants to end the arms race, not to continue it, and therefore proposes that nuclear arsentals be frozen on the further deployment of missiles be halted.

Norway's AFTENPOSTEN points out that Moscow is urging the United States to take part in joint efforts to stop the arms race and the senseless stockpiling of the nuclear arsenals and to prevent the militarization of space. The Soviet Union's readiness for dialogue and its sincere desire for specific accords at the Geneva talks inspire hopes that mankind will be rid of the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

DIGNITARIES SIGN CONDOLENCE BOOKS AT EMBASSIES

PM141052 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 March in its First Edition carries on page 5 under the headline "Tribute of Profound Respect" a TASS roundup dated 13 March of reports from foreign capitals on local leaders visiting Soviet Embassies to sign the book of condolences and "pay a tribute of profound respect to K.U. Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and unbending fighter for the ideals of communism and peace."

The roundup reports the visits of the following figures to embassies in the following capitals (also giving the visitors' titles and in some cases citing the remarks written in the book of condolences):

Zhivkov, Filipov, and "other party and state figures" in Sofia;

Nameth, Lazar, and "other Hungarian party and state leaders" in Budapest;

Honecker and "other party and state leaders of the republic" in Berlin;

Rafael Rodriguez, Malmierca, and "other officials" in Havana;

Jaruzelski, Jablonski, and "other party and state figures" in Warsaw;

Husak, Strougal, and "other party and state leaders" in Prague;

Djuranovic, Sukrija, and "other Yugoslav leaders" in Belgrade;

Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Le Duc Tho, and "other party and state leaders" in Hanoi;

Politburo members Molomjamts, Ragchaa, Gombojab, Altangerel, Namsray, Dejid, and "other party and government leaders" in Ulaanbaatar.

In Pyongyang (Following is the text of the report): "The Soviet Embassy was visited by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, and other party and state leaders of the Republic. They expressed profound condolences in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death and honored his memory with a minute's silence. An entry was made in the book of condolences."

In Beijing (Following is the text of the report): "Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wu Xueqian, member of the PRC State Council and PRC foreign minister; and other officials visited the USSR Embassy yesterday and expressed profound condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death. Peng Zhen made an entry in the book of condolences."

The roundup continues with reports on embassy visits by:

Phomvihan and "LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries" in Vientiane;

"Members and candidate members of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and members of the Romanian Government" in Bucharest;

Karmal, Keshtmand, and "other leaders of the republic" in Kabul;

President Muhammad and Premier al-'Attas in Aden;

Bendjedid in Algiers;

Mengistu in Addis Ababa.

In Washington (Following is the text of the report): "U.S. President R. Reagan, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and R. McFarlane, assistant to the president for national security, visited the USSR Embassy in the United States. They expressed their condolences to the Soviet Government and the Soviet people in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death.

"President Reagan made an entry in the book of condolences and expressed sympathy to K.U. Chernenko's family and the Soviet Government and people in connection with the grievous loss."

The roundup continues with reports on embassy visits by:

CPUSA leaders Hall and Winston at the Soviet UN mission in New York;

Premier Craxi and Chamber of Deputies Speaker L. Jotti in Rome;

President Koivisto in Helsinki;

Federal Chancellor Sinowatz and "Austrian Government ministers" in Vienna;

President Eanes in Lisbon;

"The full membership of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and also Republic Vice President Sergio Ramirez" in Managua;

Premier Gandhi and Vice President Venkataraman in Delhi;

PCF [French Communist Party] Secretary General Marchais and "other PCF leaders"; Premier Fabius; and a "Socialist Party delegation headed by French Socialist Party First Secretary L. Jospin" in Paris;

PCE [Spanish Communist Party] Chairman Ibarruri and Secretary General Iglesias and Workers Commissions Secretary General Camacho in Madrid;

A Colombian Communist Party Central Committee Executive Committee delegation headed by Secretary General Vieira in Bogota;

Vice President Khaddam, Premier al-Kasm, and "members of the Syrian Government" in Damascus;

Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli;

Senate Speaker al-Lawzi and "other Jordanian officials" in Amman;

YAR President Salih in Sanaa;

Congo President Sassou-Nguesso in Brazzaville;

Ugandan President Obote in Kampala;

President Tancredo Neves in Brasilia;

Foreign Secretary Howe, House of Commons Leader Biffen, Labor Party Leader Kinnock, and "parliamentarians, members of the Communist Party of Great Britain leadership, and prominent public and trade union figures" in London;

Iraqi Vice President Ma'ruf and First Deputy Premier Ramadan in Baghdad.

The roundup concludes:

"State and Government leaders from Cyprus, the Guinea Republic, Liberia, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and Sudan have also visited Soviet Embassies in foreign capitals to express condolences to the Soviet people in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death.

"National mourning has been declared in Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Mongolia, Vietnam, Cuba, the DPRK, Afghanistan, Angola, India, Nicaragua, Iraq, Portugal, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and other countries."

CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY IN AFRICA HELD IN GENEVA

Work Begins

PM121449 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov dispatch: "By Decision of the United Nations"]

[Text] Geneva -- The Conference on the Emergency in Africa has begun its work in the Palais des Nations. Its participants include UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, representatives of specialized UN establishments, and delegations from more than 30 countries, including the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSR's.

The conference participants will discuss humanitarian and other aspects of the situation taking place on the African Continent as a result of the prolonged drought and the threat of starvation. The UN Secretariat has submitted a report to the conference emphasizing that a grave situation has now taken shape in 20 African countries.

At the same time it is being noted in the corridors of the conference that, as a result of the economic policy of the West and the multinational corporations, the developing countries possess very limited financial means and potential to resolve the complex problems of development and the struggle against hunger, poverty, and disease. According to UN data, during 1981-1983 alone the Third World countries' export revenues fell by $150 billion, and last year alone the prices paid for developing countries' raw material commodities fell by 18 percent, while the cost of importing industrial goods from the West is constantly growing. Only 10 years ago a developing country had to sell 11 metric tons of sugar to purchase 1 tractor, while 154 metric tons are needed for this now.

The constant plundering of the Third World and huge financial debts have brought many African countries to the brink of national disaster and resulted in an emergency situation in that part of the world.

Sytenko Addresses Session

PM131209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Africa: Economic Restructuring Is Needed"]

[Text] Geneva, 12 Mar -- The International Conference on the Emergency in Africa is continuing in the Palais des Nations here.

Addressing today's session, USSR spokesman M.D. Sytenko pointed out that the African countries' present difficulties have been caused not only by the drought. It has merely exacerbated the grave situation that has taken shape as a result of colonial plundering, which is continuing even now within the framework of imperialism's necolonialist policy. The very countries that bear the chief responsibility for the problems of the states on the continent are now trying to appear in the role of their benefactors.

We share the opinion of African countries that the drought and famine cannot be conquered just by emergency measures, with single deliveries from outside, the Soviet spokesman emphasized. Such aid can ease the situation, but a radical solution of this task which is vitally important to the people of Africa must be sought along the lines of a structural reorganization of their economy inherited from colonialism and the democratization of international economic relations.

He pointed out that the main principles of the USSR's economic and technical cooperation with developing countries are strict observance of partners' equality, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. This cooperation is not tied to any political or other conditions encroaching upon the national interests of young states. Assistance in developing agriculture and resolving the food problem is an important direction in cooperation with African countries, particularly in recent years. The Soviet Union's economic and technical aid to African states is conducted on preferential terms and, in a number of instances, including the granting of emergency aid in the stuggle against drought, floods, and other natural disasters, for free. The aid to Ethiopia to eliminate the consequences of the drought is an example of this.

The Soviet Union advocates that Africa's very rich natural and human resources effectively serve the interests of its peoples' development and not enrich foreign monopolies, the Soviet spokesman said. The Ethiopian Government is giving all necessary aid to the population of the regions that have suffered from the drought, Goshu Wolde, the country's foreign minister, declared. The program to resettle people from the disaster stricken regions on fertile lands, conducted on strictly voluntary principles, is being carried out successfully.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RESOLUTION NOTED

LD142147 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

In the year when the entire progressive humanity will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the Second World War, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights came out again with the condemnation of nazism, fascism, neofascism and other ideologies and practice based on racial and ethnic supremacy, hatred, terror and violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The participants in the 41st session of the commission under way here adopted a resolution which points out that such doctrines can threaten world peace, can create obstacles to social progress and development of friendly inter-state relations.

The resolution suggests that all United Nations member countries decree that any spread of the ideas based on racial supremacy or hatred, including Nazi, fascist and neofascist ideologies, war propaganda be punishable by law. The document points to the need to ratify, unless it has already been done, the appropriate international covenants and conventions, to take the necessary steps toward the search, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity.

The commission urges all states to observe unswervingly in international relations the aims and principles registered in the United Nations Charter and aimed at the maintenance of international peace and security, at the development of friendly relations among nations on the basis of the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples, international cooperation in the sphere of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and funamental freedoms for everyone. The resolution has been sponsored by a group of socialist European countries, as well as Cuba, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Democratic Yemen, Libya, Syria, Mongolia and Mozambique.

ARTICLE CRITICIZES JAMAICA YOUTH CONFERENCE

PM071417 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Yu. Alekseyev article: "Jamaica: Those Behind the Scenes"]

[Text] The slogan for International Youth Year is "Participation, development, peace." Right-wing forces, however, are trying to exploit its noble aims to split the international youth movement. The conference of youth from the "free world" is also designed to serve this purpose. The place chosen for the conference is Jamaica, the time, April.

So it has been resolved in Washington to hold the international youth conference of so-called "free world" countries in Jamaica.

Why was that country chosen? Is it not because Jamaica has been chosen by the White House as a kind of showcase for "Reaganomics" in the Caribbean? Is it not because this action is being carried out as part of Reagan's "program for democracy," which is essentially directed toward developing countries? It is there that Washington plans to implore the American way of life and its "freedoms." The small Caribbean island state, however, is only just beginning to taste its fruits, and here are the kind of conclusions it is drawing.

The very word "democracy" in the mouths of those who have frustrated the democratic process in Jamaica by depriving almost 180,000 young Jamaicans of the right to vote, THE DAILY GLEANER newspaper observes, is a downright insult and the "inability to change the situation is making Jamaica a shameful example for the rest of the world and for us ourselves every time we speak about democracy." Let us add that one-fourth of the country's population is unemployed and that almost half of Kingston's inhabitants are without work.

Thousands of the country's working people took to the city's streets at the beginning of this year to protest the blatantly pro-imperialist and pro-American policy of the government, which has effectively allowed foreign capital to carve up Jamaica.

The Jamaica conference's aims reflect Reagan's directives on forcibly implanting U.S.-style "democracy." The task is to "protect the values of the free world" and combat "totalitarian regimes," as the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries, and national liberation movements are called.

What methods are being used to prepare the conference in Jamaica? On instruction from Washington, it has been considered expedient to invite to the conference "fighters for democracy", including...Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and anti-socialist, counterrevolutionary emigre rabble from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

What we have here is an act of "psychological warfare," which the organizers of the gathering are trying to pass off as a noble event in International Youth Year. This enterprise is being shunned even by bourgeois [youth] unions and, incidentally, certain conservative youth organizations in NATO countries. The leading Jamaican youth organizations have boycotted the conference. And at a session of the Jamaican national organization committee for International Youth Year, the hosts were forced to admit that the conference of youth from the "free world" has essentially nothing to do with UN International Youth Year.

Judging by Western press reports, the preparation for the "conference" is in the hands of an "international secretariat." Is this so? Until recently no such secretariat existed -- the whole show was run from Washington. To stop perplexed questions from West Europeans, Washington decided to create a semblance of democracy. Suffice it to say that the members of the so-called "international secretariat," who do not represent a single country or organization, nevertheless have the temerity to speak on behalf of the whole of Africa, Asia, and Europe. Africa, for example, is represented on it by a Senegalese, who has been disowned by all of his country's youth organizations. And an Israeli, (Uzi Landau), who has been instructed to represent...the Near East(?!), states plainly that the conference will be a milestone in uniting right-wing forces in the "struggle against international terrorism," a charge which he, naturally, levels at Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian patriots. The British representative Steve Morrison, from the right-wing conservative association Democratic Students of Europe, states that the conference in Jamaica is a "beacon of hope" for young supporters of big business and anticommunism.

The organizers of the event in Jamaica have not held a single consultation or meeting on a genuinely democratic basis, but have arrogated the right to decide which youth organizations or student organizations in which countries may be called democratic, and which may not.

Washington's sordid enterprise has been condemned by vittually every prestigious international democratic youth association: the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students, the International Union of Socialist Youth, the Pan-African Youth Movement, the Latin American Continental Students Organization, the Arab Union of Students, and so on. Many national youth and student organizations have exposed it. A number of American liberal organizations and a large group of youth and student associations in other NATO countries have decided not to participate.

Facts coming to light demonstrate that the U.S. special services are behind the scenes of the coming meeting on Jamaica. An article carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1982 reports that C. Wick, director of USIA, "has instructed R. (Godson), a specialist in the intelligence field from the National Center for Strategic Studies (who was formerly an assistant to CIA Director W. Casey), to prepare an assessment of the youth situation in the world and to recommend methods whereby the United States may counter Soviet propaganda." A publication of the national youth work alliance in November 1983 says that a "strange zigzag" has taken place "in the plans for International Youth Year" as a result of the work carried out by this "specialist." "The USIA's political appointees...have begun studying the possibility of using the U.S. International Youth Year organizing committee for their own ends." The Cannet news service reported in this regard that "R. (Godson) has very little experience in the field of youth problems, but very extensive knowledge in the field of international intelligence and spy recruitment...He is the author of "Intelligence Requirements in the Eighties" and "The CIA and the American Ethic." The article further points out that the U.S. International Youth Year committee is the "brainchild of (Godson) and the USIA, and also of the U.S. Youth Council (USYC) controlled by the latter."

Some of the money at the USYC's disposal comes directly from the National Center for Strategic Studies intended to "recruit young people for the purposes of national intelligence work...and for seeking out friendly students from other countries who would begin working for the U.S. intelligence community."

This explains the USYC leadership's desire to cut themselves off from those youth organizations in the country which have shown a sincere intention to participate in the UN Youth Year events. "We have held several meetings aimed at establishing cooperation but have received no reply from them.

"We gave written recommendations and offered our help but to no avail," complained A. Sherman, executive director of the youth organization "Camp Fire," with regard to the USYC and the American committee for organizing international youth year in the United States which was set up on the basis of the USYC.

(Godson's) brainchild and the USIA have no time for the problems of the younger generation in the United States itself. As we can see, they have decided to use youth year there to "drum up support for President Reagan's foreign policy course, the siting of U.S. missiles in Europe, and U.S. interference in Central American affairs." That was how THE WASHINGTON POST defined the aims of overseas trips by a USYC delegation. The funds earmarked for the youth year events, the same newspaper reported, are being used to finance overseas trips by U.S. representatives, mainly to Western Europe and Caribbean countries. The aim of such trips is to provide "briefings on the interpretation of the theme 'Participation, development, peace.'"

In light of this U.S. activity, which by no means corresponds to the goals and tasks of the International Youth Year announced by the United Nations, the idea behind Reagan's statements that the Jamaica meeting "deserves resolute support" becomes clearer.

It is worth noting the Washington right-wingers' interpretation of the theme of peace. The draft "Kingston Declaration of Principles" prepared by them states publicly that universal peace can only be based "on truth and the defense of freedom, on the values and institutions of free and democratic societies." It is a question of an interpretation of freedom and democracy whereby peace can only be ensured by...destroying socialism. These conclusions are built on extremely curious premises. Since, you see, socialist society is not politically pluralistic and rules out hostile opposition, consequently, they go on to argue, the "right to free elections" is also ruled out. And that is why socialist society allegedly does not ensure "pure democracy" and threatens peace under conditions of "freedom."

A proper discussion on this question, the holding of a dialogue, and the search for ways of jointly ensuring peace and international security are not part of the plans of the organizers of the Jamaica meeting. They fear this discussion since they know that the arguments are not in their favor. This fear, incidentally, also determines the choice of "guests."

Washington preferred not a discussion but timely pressure on its allies and partners to ensure that they did not overly question the text of the prepared declaration. God forbid any of the delegates from allied countries came out in favor, say, of the principles of mutual relations between states enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act or someone expressed sincere concern that the power of big capital hides behind the democratic cover of formal equality.

Nor are freedom fighters expected in Jamaica. In this instance the organizers have no time for "pluralism." An invitation to patriots from Nicaragua, El Salvador, South Africa, Namibia, and other countries would run counter to their schemes. And it would run counter to the provisions of that same declaration about the Kingston meeting which is yet to be convened but which has already accused the national liberation movements of terrorism. The conference itself is thought of more as a gathering of "contras."

Another question is also appropriate: Does all this correspond to the platform of the youth year being held by the United Nations? The refusal by nongovernmental youth organizations associated with the UN system and its specialized institutions to participate in this venture serves as a reply. One must assume that UN officials will also dissociate themselves from the conference.

In return some of the leaders of the West European bourgeois [youth] unions took a hand in convening this venture by reactionary forces which is so unpopular in Europe and other continents. They thereby violated their previous commitment to observe the declaration of principles of all-European cooperation between young people and students.

One political tendency -- conservatism -- clearly predominates among the few organizations in Western Europe which support the holding of the Jamaica conference. Who, say, will be going to Jamaica from the FRG? The "Junge Union" youth association of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and revanchist leagues of "expellees."

It is useful to recall that during the "cold war," U.S. reactionary circles, relying on conservative figures in the youth movement, created the World Youth Assembly and made it their own. At the CIA's bidding the assembly held numerous conferences for the youth of the "free world" at that time.

Officially this organization was allegedly intended to promote the satisfaction of young people's needs. In practice, its actions were determined by organizations such as USYC and they were aimed at fanning anticommunist sentiments. In imperialism's hands it served as a tool in the ideological and political struggle against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, spread the apologetics of the Western countries' imperialist and neocolonial policy in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and carried out subversive activity in the international youth movement. After the scandalous exposure of the links between the World Youth Assembly and the CIA, the most influential and major African and Latin American youth organizations and later the West European national youth committee left it. As a result of the World Youth Assembly collapsed totally.

The International Student Organization (ISC) set up in 1950 through CIA efforts to counter the International Union of Students served as a tool of the "cold war" in the international student movement in those years. Its activity depended totally on monopoly capital and CIA money channeled through a whole series of U.S. foundations. These funds were used to gather intelligence information, to bribe certain student leaders, and to carry out subversive activity within the international democratic student movement.

Like the World Youth Assembly, it disappeared after a celebrated expose of the links between the organization's leaders and the CIA.

This short excursion into history tells us that Washington's desire to create a "fifth column" within the youth movement is nothing new. The only thing new in the U.S. Administration's approach is its gambling on the most right-wing forces and the attempts to use the UN flag for these purposes.

Reaction's splittist actions will undoubtedly fail and lead to the still greater isolation of right-wing conservative forces in the youth movement and primarily, to the further isolation of their transatlantic leader.

The holding of a youth event in Jamaica in youth year could only be welcomed if it served the cause of peace and the goals and tasks of youth year announced by the United Nations and promoted the resolution of youth and student problems. However, the circumstances surrounding this event testify to something else. The noble aims of the International Youth Year are clearly being exploited to the detriment of the cause of peace and the interests of young people, including Jamaica's young generation.

BUSH COMMENTS CITED FOLLOWING GORBACHEV TALKS

LD150154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2021 GMT 14 Mar 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by F. Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Following his conversation with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, U.S. Vice President Bush, UPI reports, described his Kremlin meeting as constructive. Bush said he had brought away from the conversation the hope for an improvement in Soviet-American relations.

However, the U.S. vice president avoided giving a direct answer to the question of whether the possibility of holding a Soviet-American summit meeting had been discussed, saying he did not intend to discuss the details of the meeting. At the same time he said: I believe, as the President assumes, that a summit meeting will be useful. We are not assuming, Bush stated, that important problems do not exist. There are major problems and important differences between the United States and the USSR that have existed for years and will remain in the future. But the situation is such, Bush noted, that the right moment for forward movement has arrived from our point of view and I hope, he stressed, we have duly set forth the U.S. President's views on this.

You are aware that during his meeting with Bush, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, having noted the importance of Soviet-American relations, confirmed the USSR's readiness, provided the U.S. side also was ready, to work in practice to improve them. This would be very important for an improvement of the international situation as a whole and to strengthening peace. It was simultaneously stated that the Soviet Union will never foresake its legitimate security interests and the interests of its allies. [Video shows Bush standing, speaking into microphone; camera then widens shot showing Shultz standing next to him and then narrows the shot again to Bush himself.]

Gorbachev Statements Commented On

LD150150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, met in Moscow on Wednesday with the United States Vice President George Bush. The Soviet leader confirmed the readiness of the USSR to act for an improvement in relations with the United States if the American side displays similar feelings. Our observers, Valdislav Kozyakov, devotes his weekly comment to Soviet-American relations.

[Kozyakov] The Soviet Union adheres to the policy of peaceful coexistence and there are good opportunities for developing Soviet-American collaboration in various fields. As is known, in the seventies our two countries concluded many very important agreements. among them are the first strategic arms limitation agreements, the agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war, and numerous accords on cooperation.

The Soviet Union regards it both possible and urgent to further develop the process of the relaxation of tensions started in the seventies. Here is what Mikhail Gorbachev stated on this point: We value the achievements of international relaxation in the seventies and are ready to take part in continuing the process of adjusting peaceful, mutually rewarding cooperation between states on principles of equal rights, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to undertake new steps in this direction.

This would be a fitting tribute to the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, he said.

And at the meeting with Vice President George Bush, the Soviet leader underlined that Soviet-American relations are very important and their improvement would be of great significant for making the world situation (?healthier) and for consolidating peace.

Speaking to press men here in Moscow after his talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, Vice President George Buch stated: If there was ever a time when we could move forward with progress in the last few years, I'd say that this is a good time for that.

Well, the question arises, however, whether Washington is ready to meet Moscow halfway and to contribute to resuming the relaxation of tensions, especially to curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. The Soviet approach to the matter is well known. The Soviet Union does not seek unilateral advantages over the United States or over the NATO countries, or military superiority over them. What we want is an ending of the arms race, not its continuation. That is why we propose freezing nuclear arsenals and stopping the further deployment of missiles.

We want a genuine and big reduction of the armaments, and not the development of ever new weapons systems, whether in outer space or on the ground. Such is the Soviet Union's position at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons. The position was outlined by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech in Moscow on Monday. Addressing himself to the United States, the Soviet leader said: I would like our partners at the negotiations in Geneva to understand the Soviet Union's stand and reciprocate it. Agreement would then become possible and the nations of the world would have a sigh of relief.

U.S. SECRETLY EVACUATES SOME BEIRUT EMBASSY STAFF

LD142258 Moscow TASS in English 2233 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- The United States has secretly evacuated part of the staff of its embassy in Beirut.

The White House motivated that by uncertainty of the situation in the capital of Lebanon. [sentence as received] But well-informed news analysts note that the evacuation coincided with the transfer of warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet closer to Lebanese shores.

U.S. EMBARKING ON NEW ROUND OF MIDEAST PRESSURE

LD150721 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 15 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to persist with the "Camp David approach" of imposing separate deals with Israel on Middle East countries. Such is an essence of the statement make here by a spokesman of the U.S. Department of State.

Asserting that the United States is striving to encourage the movement toward peace in the Middle East, he stressed categorically that the administration regards the holding of direct talks between Israel and Arab countries as the only way out. He said the United States will be intensively holding consultations with all its friends in the region on the question of which road is the best for achieving direct talks with Israel, the spokesman said with meaning.

He thus intimated that Washington is embarking on a new round of pressure on sovereign states of the region to compel them to follow in the wake of the U.S. policy in the Middle East aimed at the consoldiation of the military-strategic interests of the United States and its main partner, Israel. It is remarkable that the spokesman confirmed the United States refusal to hold talks with the sole lawful representative of

U.S. 'CLAMOR' ABOUT THREAT TO THAILAND SCORED

PM141151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[A. Golts article under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "What Lies Behind the Provocative Clamor"]

[Text] Many reports have appeared in the Western press, especially the American press, which state, that a major conflict could take place in the Thai-Cambodian border region in the near future because "Thailand is threatened by aggression." The tone of this propaganda campaign is set by the U.S. Administration. Representatives of the diplomatic department express "serious concern" at the situation that has developed. The Pentagon is already preparing for the urgent shipment of a large consignment of American weapons to Thailand. To the accompaniment of expatiations about the "growing threat to Thailand," the plan to create large dumps of American military hardware in that country in case of an "emergency" has flared up again.

However, there is no such thing as any evidence of a "threat" to Thailand. On the contrary, the states of Indochina have repeatedly put forward constructive proposals for the normalization of relations with that country. The pretext for the current provocative statements by Washington was the successful operations carried out in the PRK against the Pol Pot gangs. Those cutthroats, who are entrenched in Thailand and carry out raids on Cambodia, are provoking the intensification of tension in the region. The total elimination of the criminals from the political scene would undoubtedly help improve the situation in Southeast Asia.

However, that is precisely what the U.S. ruling circles do not want. They are deliberately giving all-around support to the Pol Potites and dispatching mountains of modern armaments to the border region, urging Thailand itself to engage in armed provocations against the PRK. Washington considers the confrontation advantageous to the implementation of its own far-reaching designs. It is clear from a recent statement by R. Armitage, assistant U.S. defense secretary, that the Pentagon intends to "make wider use of its strategic potential in the region" and bring into military cooperation the states belonging to ASEAN, the economic grouping of seven Southeast Asian countries.

However, the ASEAN leaders are not yet showing any particular willingness to be harnessed to the American military chariot. So Washington is trying to intimidate them with the imaginary "Vietnamese threat," kindling the flames of conflict in the Thai-Cambodian border region. Every visit to countries in the region by high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration such as R. Armitage or Assistant Secretary of State P. Wolfowitz turns into another intimidation session. Quite an obvious conclusion can be drawn from the American visitors' speeches: Only the strengthening of military ties with Washington can "save" the ASEAN states.

"Not much" is demanded of them: make their territory available for new U.S. military bases and, as in the years of American intervention in Indochina, involve their armies in the implementation of the Pentagon's designs. As is known, these plans envisage the siting of American nuclear missiles, nuclear depth charges, and chemical weapons in Southeast Asia.

Thus Washington is fanning conflict in the region in order to implement these designs. That is why it needed the false clamor about the "threat" to Thailand and the other countries of Southeast Asia.

BUSH ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL SUDAN WITH FOOD AID

PM111706 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura article: "With a Moneylender's Cruelty"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President G. Bush has been received in Sudan. He was met by a 300-member honor guard mounted on scrawny camels. Dances were performed by emaciated women draped in skins and U.S. flags who had left their starving children at home. There was a crowd of living skeletons chanting "Long live America!" in response to the demands of the prompter....

Bush gave an appropriate assessment of the stage-managed cordiality on his arrival in Khartoum when he announced the allocation of "additional aid" to Sudan. It was all the easier for the guest to be generous because Washington had suspended $114 million in economic assistance to Sudan immediately before the vice president's trip.

The U.S. Administration knows what hunger is like only by hearsay, but the people on the banks of the Potomac have firmly grasped the truth of the statement that "hunger is a hard taskmaster," and with the calculating greed of a moneylender and the merciless cruelty of a blackmailer, they are exploiting the African states' difficulties for crude and shameless interference in the internal affairs of the African peoples.

A good example of U.S.-style charity is provided by the fact that according to foreign press reports, the United States intends to grant the main part of the aid promised by Bush in Khartoum to the Eritrean separatists in camps on Sudanese territory near the border with Ethiopia rather than to the millions of starving Sudanese.

Stooping to overt slander, the transatlantic "benefactor" accused the Ethiopian Government of all the deadly sins, and particularly of "brutality toward the population of Eritrea and Tigre Provinces." The truth is that the Ethiopian Government is making tremendous efforts to ease the plight of the inhabitants of those provinces, but what does the truth matter to Washington when its goal is to impose its will on Africa?! As part of this aim, the U.S. strategists even want to sue the separatists to dismember Ethiopia and eliminate the Ethiopian people's revolutionary gains. That is the only possible way of assessing Bush's impudent demand that the Ethiopian Government "enter into direct negotiations with the CIA-backed separatists and allow the West a 'free hand' in Eritrea and Tigre.

The cost of the much publicized U.S. carrot -- the "humanitarian aid" -- offered to Africa is known down to the last cent. When setting off for the Dark Continent, Bush warned all those whom Washington intends to "favor" by saying that "the U.S. Administration expects a considerable return on every dollar of food aid to the African countries." What kind of return?

To ensure that there were no misinterpretations on this score, the vice president's answers were as frank as they were cynical. The "return" is to consist first in granting most-favored status to U.S. capital. Second, it is to consist in "helping U.S. dollars and investments to penetrate Africa." Third and last the aid recipients are supposed to respond to Washington's charity with gratitude -- by "establishing and developing a market economy; in other words, by abandoning the creation and development of the state sector and guaranteeing that the economy travels a cpaitalist path.

The African public's response to the reports on the first "fruits" of Bush's visit show that it is not the kind of aid that starving, drought-stricken Africa needs. Nor is it diktat and orders from across the ocean that its peoples need. And, of course, they do not need to barter their freedom and independence for a crust of American bread.

It has long been established that the well fed do not understand the hungry. Well fed Washington does not understand nor does it want to understand the pain and suffering of those who are doomed to the role of submissive "subjects" of its hegemonist policy -- that is the conclusion to be drawn from U.S. Vice President Bush's trip to African soil.

PURPOSES BEHIND U.S. MILITARY AID TO AFRICA CITED

PM121636 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Observer's Notes": "Gaining Entry"]

[Text] It has long been observed that whenever Washington needs certain concessions from a particular country, it brings its military aid into operation. In this context, let us cite a Pentagon directive that openly states that "military aid is the key to the pursuit of the U.S. Defense Department's regional strategy," which enables it to set up and maintain "forward military positions."

The African Continent is no exception to this militarist rule. Using the Pentagon's "key," the Reagan administration is trying to draw the African countries into the orbit of its militarist foreign policy. Suffice it to say that the U.S. budget allocates about $300 million to these aims in the current fiscal year. This is $50 million more than the corresponding appropriations for last year. While many of the continent's inhabitants are severely suffering from poverty and hunger, Washington is spending tens of millions of dollars on supplying African countries with new consignments of weapons and sending U.S. instructors to train their armies.

As U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Crocker once stated, the main recipients of military aid are those states that "actively help the United States to safeguard security." Those states include Somalia and Kenya, which have allowed their territories to be used as bases for the U.S. interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. It is well known that one task of this punitive "superteam" of 220,000 servicemen is to carry out armed interference in the affairs of independent states, including Africa.

Sudan and Zaire also receive considerable resources within the framework of U.S. military assistance. Washington's choice of those countries is due to what Pentagon strategists view as their important geographical positions. Having received so-called "military favors" for weapons it supplied, Washington immediately began using Sudanese territory for interference in the affairs of Chad, where the United States is giving considerable support to the pro-Western Habre regime. And the U.S. and Israeli special services recently used Sudanese territory to carry out a secret operation against Ethiopia. During that operation, they forcibly removed a large number of Ethiopian Jews from the country. This fact, together with the support given via Sudan to the Ethiopian separatists, shows for all to see that the Khartoum authorities are turning a blind eye to the anti-Ethiopian activity conducted by the United States from Sudanese territory.

The United States is pursuing the same aim -- interference in neighboring countries' affairs -- when giving considerable military aid to Zaire. By all accounts, such aid was one of Washington's main "levers" for forcing Kinshasa to send almost 3,000 commandos into Chad to prevent the downfall of the Habre regime. The United States is also urging Zaire into confrontation with neighboring Angola. There is no doubt that, in addition to the "southern front," where Luanda is having to repulse the counter-revolutionary gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the henchmen of the United States and South Africa, Washington would also like to open a "northern front" on which operations against Angola would be conducted by counter-revolutionary gangs of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola still located in the border regions of Zaire.

America is also providing "military aid" to such trouble spots as northwest Africa. The main recipient there is Morocco. By placing large quantities of military hardware at Rabat's disposal within the framework of this aid, Washington is helping to prolong the military conflict in the region, where the Western Saharan people are forced to wage an armed struggle for their independence. In so doing, the United States is trying to deepen the split among the African states. Furthermore, the Pentagon has also gained the right to use certain military facilities on Moroccan territory as support bases for the aforementioned interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces.

Note should also be taken of the logic behind the provision of U.S. military aid. Those African countries that have agreed to accept it have not just found themselves drawn into the sphere of the current Washington administration's aggressive policy. They have also considerably undermined their own economic position. The purchase of large consignments of weapons, imposed on them by Washington, is noticeably reducing their already limited currency reserves and aggravating their economic difficulties.

It is worth noting that Somalia, Sudan, and Zaire have been in crisis situations economically and financially for some years now. The fact that military cooperation with the United States has played a far from insignificant role in this is obvious even to the untrained eye. Even the Americans themselves write about it. Thus, a report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service states bluntly that U.S. arms purchases "threaten poor countries' domestic stability, since they substantially slow down their economic growth."

But Washington does not intend to give up its shameful practice for such "trifles." As is obvious from the draft budget presented by the administration for the next fiscal year, the United States plans to increase not only the amount of military aid to the African countries, but also the number of recipients. This will make it possible, it is clearly believed in the U.S. capital, to improve the "forward positions," which play an important role in implementing U.S. foreign policy and military strategy abroad. This is how Washington gains entry to African states.

GORBACHEV, GROMYKO RECEIVE CANADA'S MULRONEY

PM151512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 First Edition, p 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Conversation With B. Huzronet"]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, today received Brian Mulroney, the prime minister of Canada, at the Kremlin and had a conversation with him. Taking part was Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko.

On behalf of the Canadian Government and people, Brian Mulroney expressed profound condolences in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The short exchange of views which took place touched on Soviet-Canadian relations, problems connected with averting the threat of nuclear war, and achieving real progress in disarmament. Both sides expressed a mutual desire to deepen the political dialogue between the USSR and Canada and to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in various spheres.

Comrade Gorbachev drew the Canadian prime minister's attention to Soviet peace initiatives, and confirmed the Soviet side's readiness to achieve constructive accords at the Soviet-American talks that have opened in Geneva, accords on preventing space militarization, ending the nuclear arms race, and radically reducing nuclear weapons.

Brian Mulroney declared that the Canadian Government's priority task was to strive to lessen the threat of nuclear war and improve the international situation.

U.S. RADAR SYSTEM TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN CANADA

LD141052 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Ottawa March 14 TASS -- Canadian National Defense Minister Eric H. Nielsen told Parliament that Canada and the United States had reached agreement on implementing a large-scale military program within the framework of the joint North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). A major element of that program will be the setting up of a new radar warning line in the Arctic regions of Canada. Its construction is expected to cost 1.5 billion dollars, and Canada's share is to be 600-700 million. The total cost of that militarist program is 7 billion dollars.

Opposition in Parliament denounced the plan. The Canadian-U.S. agreement was not submitted to Parliament for discussion, although it is to be signed officially early next week. MP's expressed concern that the network of radars might ultimately lead Canada to participate in the large-scale system of anti-ballistic missile defense with space-based elements which the Pentagon is currently developing.

PENG CHEN, WU XUEQIAN PAY CONDOLENCES AT EMBASSY

OW141341 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] In Beijing, Peng Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the NPC [National People's Congress] Standing Committee of the PRC, and Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, went to the Soviet Embassy in China on 12 March to express their deep condolences to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people.

In his conversation with Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, Peng Zhen said: During his term of office as the top leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, President Chernenko performed fruitful work in many fields. His death is a great loss to the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people.

The Chinese leader stressed: When he was in the top leadership, President Chernenko repeatedly expressed the willingness to improve relations between our two countries. In the past year, encouraging progress has been made in many aspects of our relations. Peng Zhen said: This is an important matter to the peoples of our two countries, as well as to peace and stability of the world.

PRC NPC DELEGATION CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Kuznetsov

LD141426 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A delegation from the National People's Congress [NPC] of the People's Republic of China led by Zhang Chengxian, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from March 3 till 14.

The delegation was received by Vasiiy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the conversation which took place both sides voiced mutual satisfaction with the resumption of links between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National People's Congress of the PRC.

The Soviet side stressed the consistent and principled nature of the Soviet Union's policy in relation to the PRC. As was pointed out in the speech made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the special plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, "we would like a serious improvement of relations with the People's Republic of China, and believe that, given reciprocity, this is quite feasible".

When they stayed in Moscow, the guests paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, where they were greeted by the chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss. The delegation was briefed on the activities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and its standing commissions, the practical organization of their work, and the preparation of questions for consideration at the sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and its Presidium.

The members of the delegation from the National People's Congress had a conversation at the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet on the activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies of Moscow and made trips to Kiev and Leningrad.

During the meetings and conversations which took place, leader of the delegation from the National People's Congress Zhang Chengxian said, the Chinese parliamentarians were greeted with cordiality and hospitality everywhere. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that links between the PRC and the USSR of late have developed and documents have been signed aimed at broadening trade and economic cooperation.

At a meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR before departure for home leader of the delegation from the National People's Congress Zhang Chengxian expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to the members of the delegation and spoke out for broader links between the USSR and the PRC. On instructions from the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC he conveyed an invitation for a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to visit China. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Visits Supreme Soviet

PM141547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 13 March talks with members of a PRC National People's Congress delegation were held at the USSR Supreme Soviet legislative proposals, plan and budget, industry, and public education and culture commissions.

The guests were briefed on the practice of the organization of the commissions' work the preparation of questions for discussion at session of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, and the commissions' role in solving socioeconomic questions.

Taking part in the talks were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies T.N. Bokareva, I.I. Gladkiy, A.V. Koop, N.I. Maslennikov, V.T. Saykin, and other officials.

Departs 14 Mar

LD141929 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China left Moscow for home today. The delegation led by member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Zhang Chengxian stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES JAPAN'S NAKASONE FOR TALKS

PM151132 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With Y. Nakasone"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the Kremlin on 14 March.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe also took part in the conversation.

A brief exchange of views on key questions of Soviet-Japanese relatoins and on the state of world affairs took place. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union is ready to develop mutually advantageouus ties with Japan in various spheres and advocates giving a good-neighborly aspect to relations with both countries. We are ready for many practical steps in this field.

In connection with Yasuhiro Nakasone's statement on the Japanese side's efforts to improve relations with the USSR, the importance of removing the difficulties and limitations to developing relations between both countries which are being artificially created by the Japanese side was stressed; Japan's pursuing a peace-loving policy in practice would undoubtedly be conducive to improving relations and good-neighborliness.

KYODO on Meeting

OW141737 Tokyo KYODO in English 1722 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 14 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday he and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to work together to improve the strained ties between the two countries clouded by a long-standing territorial dispute.

The agreement came at a hour-long meeting of the Kremlin, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries. It was the first meeting between the top leaders of the two countries in more than a decade.

"There are things which we saw eye to eye and there are other things we couldn't agree," Nakasone told reporters after the meeting which he said was friendly. Nakasone said the area of agreement was the improvement of ties between the two countries. The area of disagreement centered on a long-running territorial dispute that has strained Tokyo-Moscow relations since the end of World War II.

Gorbachev refused to entertain Nakasone's plea to discuss the territorial issue, saying "the Soviet view, as you know, has been consistent." Japan is seeking the return of four islands off north Japan the Soviets seized at the end of the war. Moscow has insisted there is no territorial dispute with Japan.

Nakasone said the new Soviet leader also expressed concern about Japan's defense policy.

Gorbachev sounded positive about Gromyko's visit to Japan as proposed by Tokyo, Naksone said. The new Soviet leader pledged to consider working the specific date for the Gromyko trip, the prime minister said.

The Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting, however, symbolized the strained relations between the two countries.

The Soviets apparently snubbed the Japanese prime minister, leaving Nakasone waiting for two hours for the audience with Gorbachev.

The meeting had originally been scheduled for 3:40 p.m. local time (9:40 p.m. Japan time) but was delayed for two hours with little explanation from Soviet officials, Japanese official sources said.

Nakasone, who had personally pressed for a meeting with Gorbachev, was among the last Western leaders to see the new Soviet party chief.

Gorbachev, who took over the rein at the Kremlin, met U.S. Vice President George Bush, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Francois Mitterrand and other Western leaders following Chernenko's state funeral Wednesday. Before his meeting with Nakasone Thursday, the Soviet leader also met with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

The meeting was the first encounter between the top leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union since then Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka met with the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow in October 1973.

Nakasone and his party were to leave Moscow at about 8:30 p.m. (2:30 a.m. Friday Japan time) for a nine-hour flight back home.

GORBACHEV, PONOMAREV RECEIVE JAPANESE CP LEADER

LD151132 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 15 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, met with Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP] today.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed gratitude for the condolences offered by the leadership of the JCP on the death of Konstantin Chernenko. Both sides made note of the importance of agreement reached by the CPSU and the JCP in December 1984 on cooperation of both parties in the struggle for preventing nuclear war, for the complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the hope for a further development of cooperation between Soviet and Japanese Communists in the struggle for stronger peace and goodneighborly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Japan. Japanese comrades expressed the same opinion.

Taking part in the meeting were: Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and from the Japanese side -- Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan.

GORBACHEV, PAKISTAN'S ZIA DISCUSS AFGHANISTAN

PM151142 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With M. Ziaul Haq"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikail Sergeyevich Gorbachev 14 March received in the Kremlin Muhammad Ziaul Haq, who is in Moscow in connection with the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The conversation, in which Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Pakistani Foreign Minister S. Yaqub Ali Khan also took part, mainly touched upon the situation concerning Afghanistan.

From the Soviet side a frank principled assessment was given of the policy being pursued in this matter by the Government of Pakistan, from whose territory aggressive actions are being launched against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It was also stressed that this cannot but have a most unfavorable effect on the state of Soviet-Pakistani relations.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON PROTESTS AGAINST PAKISTAN

LD142146 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Kabul March 14 TASS -- Islamabad's military authorities are using crude force to suppress the wave of actions by the population against the outrages of the Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs, the BAKHTAR agency said. The Pakistani Army has recently arrested two prominent chiefs of Pushtu tribes in Levarghi and Landi Kotal populated localities near the border of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. According to BAKHTAR agency report, the reprisals have been meted out in retaliation for the participation of the Pashtuns in a representative jirga of tribes, which condemned the policy of support for the Afghan counterrevolution pursued by the Pakistani military administration.

In protest against the repressions meted out by the authorities the population of a number of border areas held demonstrations demanding an end the arbitrariness and to the outrages of the Afghan terrorists. Mass demonstrations have been held in Levarghi, Landi Kotal and Jamrud. Pakistani soldiers opened fire at the demonstrators. Teargas was used against the participants in another peaceful demonstration in Baluchistan Province. The authorities have carried out arrests against the chiefs of tribes, the agency said.

UN COMMISSION 'ANTI-AFGHAN RESOLUTION' CONDEMNED

TA141715 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] DRA observers at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva assessed the approval of anti-Afghan resolution imposed on the commission as a hostile measure against Afghanistan. The resolution was passed with the votes of the United States, its allies in various blocs, and also countries dependent on Western governments. Among those who voted against this resolution or abstained were the representatives of the Soviet Union, India, Syria, Mozambique, Libya, Finland, Yugoslavia, and Nicaragua.

The Soviet representative, [name indistinct], said that the (?approval) of this fake and imaginary resolution is considered part of the undeclared war against Afghanistan waged by imperialist governments, headed by the United States, and world reactionary forces.

WESTERN PRESS 'FALSE' REPORTING ON DRA DISCUSSED

LD141100 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Western press carries many dramatic reports about the events allegedly taking place in Afghanistan. In the following commentary these reports are examined by Mikhail Glebov:

Most articles feature the allegations that fierce fighting is going on and the situation is very tense everywhere in Afghanistan. The policy of the Afghan Government is presented in the worst light and mostunbelievable things are imputed to it. The only source quoted by the Western press are antigovernment forces, sometimes for the sake of variety, references to some diplomats or travelers are made, but those are never identified. But the gloomy picture presented by unidentified witnesses is disproved by real people with names. Those are correspondents who come to Afghanistan in search for true facts, to compare the actual situation in the country with what the Western media reports.

One of those journalists is (Philip Jacobson) of Britain, who came to check the insurgents' reports that the Afghan forces had completely destroyed the village of (Golbahar). He came to the site and saw the village absolutely unharmed. On another occasion (Jacobson) actually had a chance to see how false information was being produced. Here is what happened:

A group of Western diplomats were playing golf in Paghman, a beautiful town near Kabul. Suddenly, several helicopters flew over them toward the Paghman hills. The diplomats were later told that a minor operation had been conducted there against a unit of insurgents who'd come from the hills. The diplomats passed the information on to the newsmen. They were amazed to see the report in the press 2 days later, with many impressive details added, and with a claim that the 20,000-strong force of insurgents was being concentrated near Paghman preparing an attack on Kabul. So, government helicopters were put on the round-the-clock patrol. Needless to say, no one attacked the Afghan capital and the impressive details were all simply invented.

Another such case was described by an American journalist (Gerard Arvar), in an article he wrote for the West German daily DIE WELT. And this is what he wrote: A Western diplomat told a newsman in Pakistan that his country's embassy in Kabul was reporting serious battles for the Kabul airport. THE WASHINGTON POST immediately carried a big front-page article featuring the news. There was just one inaccuracy about the whole thing: No one ever fought any battles for the Kabul airport.

In a word, a sensational report from the Western press concerning Afghanistan invariably carries nothing but false information and it would be wrong to think that the false reports are there simply because gullible Western newsmen are fooled by cunning insurgents. No, the reports are faked deliberately in accordance with instructions from Washington and other Western capitals. This is proved by a telegram that the managers of the French press agency recently sent to the agency's office in Pakistan. The telegram was later [word indistinct] by the press and published in Paris papers. It contained directives to the agency staff that left no room for doubt or misinterpretation.

We have learned from well informed sources, the telegram said, that the losses of Afghan Government's troops are bigger than they are believed to be and that the insurgents are intensifying their attacks.

We want reports on this as soon as possible. Predictably, this directive caused a flow of reports from Pakistan, reports adorned with most fantastic details. All this shows that a real psychological war is being waged against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. And that war involves the use of the dirtiest methods. A few Western governments, with the American Administration in the lead, have been working for several years to kill the Afghan revolution, just because they disapprove of it and their campaign of deliberate slander is intended to [word indistinct] the same purposes as the shipments of Western munitions to the counterrevolutionary terrorists.

The false reports are intended to keep tensions high in Afghanistan and to discredit the new Afghan Government by presenting it as a force that lost touch with the nation. But more and more people come to Afghanistan, and what they see there is quite the opposite. The nation supports the government and its large-scale democratic transformations. Even CIA experts had to state in a recent memorandum that the revolution in Afghanistan had become the cause of the whole people.

UK SUPPORT FOR 'ANTI-INDIAN ELEMENTS' CRITICIZED

BK031041 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] The Indian Embassy in London has lodged a protest with the British Government in connection with the inauguration of a radio station called The Voice of Khalistan. Anti-Indian elements gained the opportunity to make continuous propaganda against the national interests of India as a result of the closed eye policy of the British authorities. Such developments are the outcome of the support extended by Western intelligence agencies over the years to elements engaged in anti-Indian activities. The extremist Sikh leaders, terrorists of the so-called Kashmir National Liberation Front, and other fugitives wanted by the Indian police have taken refuge in Britain from where they are hatching new anti-Indian activities. Not only are they being given the opportunity to express their anti-Indian views over the British television and radio, but now, with the blessing of the British authorities, they even have their own radio station. As a result, their voice will be heard more loudly. This can be considered as nothing short of open interference in the internal affairs of India.

In the general elections, the Indian people cast their votes overwhelmingly in favor of strengthening national unity. However, in Britain propaganda is being made with a view to shattering this unity and bringing about a split in India. The attitude of the British authorities toward anti-Indian activities is now in conformity with generally accepted international law.

As reported by the NATIONAL HERALD of India, the British authorities have refused to take any action against the anti-Indian propagandists. The culprits, firmly rooted in Britain, are not only making threats but also taking concrete steps against India. They get training for their activities from Pakistani territory. There, advisers from the American and Pakistani intelligence agencies supervise them. It is not surprising that the Government of Pakistan does not oppose such activities. Everyone knows that the leaders of separatist and terrorist groups are very close to the representatives of the Pakistani military regime. The culprits return to Pakistan after executing extreme orders, committing murders, arson, and sabotage, and hijacking planes. Some people go to Britain or continue on across the oceans to where slogans about setting up the so-called Khalistan are welcomed and attempts are made to threaten the territorial integrity and national unity of India.

GORBACHEV, GROMYKO MEET WITH IMELDA MARCOS

PM151130 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian Second Edition 15 Mar 85 p 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talks With I. Marcos"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received in the Kremlin 14 March Imelda R. Marcos, prominent state and public figure of the Philippines, who arrived here to attend Konstantin Chernenko's funeral. Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Acting Foreign Affairs Minister of the Philippines Pacifico A. Castro took part in the conversation.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Government and people of the Philippines for their respect to the memory of Konstantin Chernenko.

During the conversation, held in a friendly atmosphere, the sides noted with satisfaction the onward development of Soviet-Philippines relations and expressed the mutual aspiration for their further improvement in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in strengthening peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the Asian and Pacific region.

VNA REPORTS ON GORBACHEV-TRUONG CHINH TALKS

OW141701 Hanoi VNA in English 1638 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 14 -- Mikhail S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, has received in Moscow Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and president of the State Council, who is leading the high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation to President K.U. Chernenko's funeral.

Also present was Konstantin V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Vietnamese officials included Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of its International Department; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and of General-Secretary Le Duan, President Truong Chinh congratulated Mikhail S. Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev sincerely thanked the Vietnamese leaders and the entire Vietnamese people for their profound condolences over Konstantin U. Chernenko's demise.

In the exchange of views, the two sides expressed their determination to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, on the basis of Marxist-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the Vietnamese Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty and of the long-term program for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Regarding international issues, the two sides stressed the two countries's resolve to actively coordinate with each other in safeguarding peace, consolidating the security of nations and removing the danger of a nuclear war. The Vietnamese side reiterated its support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and her principled stand in negating with the United States on preventing the nuclear arms race and easing international tension.

On the occasion of the 40th victory day, together with world people, the Vietnamese people expressed their gratitude to the Soviet Union for having saved mankind from the catastrophe of fascism and opened up the path of struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Soviet side expressed its solidarity with the Vietnamese people's struggle against the schemes of imperialism and its henchmen and for turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability and good neighbourliness.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and with complete identity of views.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS VIETNAM

PM121632 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Mar -- A report issued here on the results of the official visit to the SRV by Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden and his talks with SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stresses that Vietnam and Australia express satisfaction at the development of friendly bilateral relations. The sides discussed questions of further strengthening economic, trade, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries, the report notes. The Australian side expressed its desire to continue annual bilateral consultations with the aim of developing Vietnamese-Australian relations and enhancing mutual understanding.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH CAMBODIA'S HENG SAMRIN

PM151441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met in the Kremlin today with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude to the party, Government and people of Kampuchea for the deep respect displayed by them for the memory of Konstantin Chernenko.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Heng Samrin exchanged views on Soviet-Kampuchean relations. The Soviet side reaffirmed the intention to continue all-round support for the Kampuchean people in building a new society and defending the gains of the Kampuchean revolution.

The meeting was attended by Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, Khang Sarin, secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, minister of the interior, and Hor Ham Hong, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the USSR.

FALL OF "POL POT GANG'S" CAMP, U.S. POLICY VIEWED

BK140903 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The PRK Revolutionary Armed Forces, with the assistance of Vietnamese volunteer troops, destroyed the Pol Pot gang's Ta Tum camp near the Thai border. Our observer, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, wrote the following:

With the destruction of Ta Tum camp, the Pol Pot remnants lost their last base in Cambodian territory. In the past 2 to 3 months, the PRK Revolutionary Army has successfully launched military operations against Khmer reactionaries who had infiltrated the Cambodian-Thai border region. Due to these military operations, the attempt of Khmer reactionaries -- mostly the Pol Pot gang — to strengthen their bases in Cambodian territory in this dry season has been defeated. The units of the PRK Revolutionary Army, with assistance from the people, have swept subversive activities from Cambodian territory. The victory of the PRK in its attacks against the Pol Pot gang's armed infiltrations has shown the intensification of the young republic's forces and the strength of the people's power. But this victory has not immobilized the enemy.

In its attempt to maintain tension along the Cambodian-Thai border, the enemy has issued a provocative statement saying that the PRK and Vietnam had violated Thai territory. The PRK and Vietnam have completely rejected this unfounded statement, reiterating once more their respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand. As stressed in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry statement, the charges of a so-called Vietnamese threat are aimed at misleading international public opinion. Furthermore, these charges are only an excuse for the enemy's aid to Khmer reactionaries.

Political observers in Asia have analyzed the recent statement by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz. During his visit to a number of countries in Southeast Asia, this representative of Washington once again stressed the desire of the United States to continue providing aid to Khmer reactionaries. Moreover, in his assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia, Wolfowitz opposed the ASEAN countries' proposal to create a zone of stability and peace in Southeast Asia. Such U.S. activity is aimed at maintaining conflicts in relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. The United States wants to use these conflicts in its own interests. Concurrently, in the ASEAN countries there is a clearer realization that confrontation is not the way to improve the atmosphere in that region. The conflicts in the region must be resolved through constructive negotiations. The Indochinese countries have always talked about this path.

The Indochinese countries are ready to sign a nonaggression agreement with Thailand. They are prepared to sign a joint agreement with the ASEAN countries on the principles of relations, that is, peaceful coexistence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The Indochinese countries have proposed convening an international conference on the problems in the region with the participation of all concerned and interested countries.

Such a constructive attitude has been broadly supported by everyone.

USSR-SFRY SHIPBUILDING AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM141009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on the reciprocal supply of ships and shipping equipment for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow 12 March after talks held in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere between government delegations from the USSR and SFRY.

The sides noted with satisfaction the successful and fruitful development of cooperation between the two countries in the shipbuilding sphere. The total volume of the reciprocal supply of ships and shipping equipment in the next 5-year plan will total about $1.5 billion.

The agreement was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and M. Bojanic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign trade. The signing of the agreement will help to further develop trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and strengthen and expand it on the basis of the principles and agreements contained in the joint documents adopted as a result of summit meetings.

FURTHER ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Activities in Serbia Detailed

PM111007 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Own special correspondent Leonid Kraynov dispatch: "The Living Fabric of Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Sunny weather, with every sign of spring, such as one expects in the Balkans in March, has finally set in. They joke in Belgrade that the Russian visitors have brought the warm weather with them. The friendly atmosphere at the meetings and talks continuing in Serbia involving V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, is in keeping with the advent of spring on the banks of the Sava.

Belgrade wakes up early. Right away people are found buying their morning newspapers at the kiosks and stands. The newspapers contain reports and photographs devoted to the first days of V.I. Vortonikov's visit to Yugoslavia. The newspaper POLITIKA stressess that the Serbian leaders' meetings with the high-ranking visitor are taking place "in the very warm atmosphere that generally characterizes the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. These relations are constantly improving and becoming increasingly developed and multifaceted."

The days that the RSFSR visitors have spent in the republic have been extremely busy and full of useful meetings and vivid impressions. The successful development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY was noted with satisfaction at the talks with B. Ikonic, president of the Serbian Republic Assembly Executive Council, and D. Ckrebic, president of the Republic's Presidency. The sides reaffirmed their determination to continue strengthening and expanding them based on the principles contained in the joint documents adopted as a result of top-level meetings. The talks discussed the state of friendly ties between the RSFSR and Serbia and examined the prospects for developing them further within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

The potential and prospects for this were also discussed at the Corn Institute in Zemun Pole, the Belgrade agro-industrial combine, the Red Banner plant in Kragujevac, the First 5-Year Plan enterprise in Trstenik, and everywhere that V.I. Vorotnikov visited.

The boundless steppe surrounding Zemun Pole is very reminiscent of the southern parts of Russia -- the Don and the Kuban. These regions have much in common not only in appearance and natural conditions. Both in the Corn Institute in Zemun Pole and in the neighboring Belgrade agro-industrial complex we heard specific ideas on strengthening ties between the institute and agro-industrial complex with related enterprises in the Kuban, Don, and other regions of our country.

The Belgrade agro-industrial complex is the largest SFRY enterprise involved in producing, processing, and selling agricultural output. It meets more than 60 percent of the Yugoslav capital's needs for various kinds of foodstuffs. The Belgrade complex, like the Corn Institute, is in partnership with us. It supplies the USSR with nursery plants, seedlings, and high-yield corn hybrids. The Belgrade complex's specialists are presently engaged in meeting a Soviet order: They are designing a major agro-industrial combine to be constructed in Krasnodar Kray. The hosts showed V.I. Vorotnikov shops and laboratories and told him about the complex's history.

Interesting meetings took place on the banks of the swift-flowing West Morava River in the city of Trstenik. This Serbian city, girded by low hills, was until recently known only as the center of an exclusively agricultural region. Today, however, it is no longer famed just for its orchards and vineyards. It has the First 5-Year Plan machine-building combine; this enterprise has earned renown both in Yugoslavia and far beyond its borders. Hydraulic and pneumatic devices bearing the First 5-Year Plan label are used in virtually every sector of the republic's economy. The Soviet visitors were told in Trstenik about the combine's expanding cooperation with Soviet enterprises. A large part of the First 5-Year Plan complex's export output goes to the Soviet Union. Particularly close friendship has been established with the Kama truck plant. Pneumatic braking devices supplied to the automative giant at Kama meet every modern technical requirement.

Preparation for the 13th LCY Congress has begun in Serbia, as in the rest of the country. At meetings, in conversations, and in talks friends are discussing the work to meet the long-term economic stabilization program, sharing their plans to strengthen the country's economy, and making proposals to strengthen and expand economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

Many young people work at the industrial and agricultural enterprises visited by V.I. Vorotnikov. This generation, which has never known war, cherishes the memory of those who did not live to see the day of victory. V. I. Vorotnikov visited a memorial situated on a gently sloping hill in the ancient city of Kragujevac.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SZCZECIN PARTY CONFERENCE

PM121600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For High Ideological Commitments; Speech by W. Jaruzelski"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar -- Addressing a party conference in Szczecin, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, noted that the process of consolidating the PZPR, strengthening its influence, and increasing the effectiveness of its activity are becoming more and more noticeable. The interests of the working class and working people of socialist Poland demand that the party be a united, solid, disciplined, and at the same time a living and creative organism, he said.

The speaker emphasized the role and importance of Szczecin and Szczecin Voivodship which, 40 years ago, as a result of the rout of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army, were returned to Poland. After liberation by the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army, which fought side by side, western and northern territories that had belonged to Poland from time immemorial became an inalienable part of united socialist Poland, he said.

At present, W. Jaruzelski continued, our most important task is to accelerate scientific and technical progress, develop our own technical thinking, and apply it in practice. To this end we are adopting a range of measures. We are creating long-term guarantees for mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We are improving the system of national economic management, combining the advantages of central planning with the development of enterprises' independence and labor collectives' initiative and dynamism.

The Polish leader pointed to the complexity of the current international situation, emphasizing that against this background the country's security and defense capability assume special importance. In recent years, he said, Poland's relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have been qualitatively enriched in all key areas: political, economic, scientific, and cultural.

A profound differentiation has occurred in Poland's relations with capitalist countries. Some of them, displaying realism, are restoring relations with Poland. However, there is also a small but influential group of countries that refuse to give up persecuting Poland and try to harm it wherever possible. In recent months the U.S. Administration has embarked on a new stage of its "anti-Polish crusade," W. Jaruzelski observed. In connection with this he announced that a decision has been made to publish a white paper on Polish-American relations with the aim of exposing the attempts and mechanisms to which the United States is resorting to harm the economy and the entire Polish people.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee emphasized that the party will continue to strive for a high ideological commitment of its ranks based on the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and seek to boost all activity and render it more efficient.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES ITALIAN CP LEADERS FOR TALKS

PM151122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With A. Natta"]

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev on 14 March had a meeting with the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Alessandro Natta.

Taking part in the conversation were: from the Soviet side -- alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev, and member of the CPSU Central Committee A.M. Aleksandrov; from the Italian side -- member of the PCI leadership Emanuele Macaluso, member of the PCI Central Committee Antonio Rubbi.

M. S. Gorbachev conveyed gratitude to A. Natta for the condolences expressed on behalf of Italian Communists in connection with K.U. Chernenko's death.

The active striving of the CPSU and the PCI to press for eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and for preventing the arms race both on earth and in outer space was noted during the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere.

The readiness of both parties to develop relations in the interests of peace, democracy, and socialism was also confirmed.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN, MALTESE LEADERS

Norway's Willoch

LD141346 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Prime Minister Kare Willoch of Norway in the Kremlin today.

The Soviet prime minister expressed appreciation to the Norwegian head of government and the people of Norway for their condolences over the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

During their discussion of matters relating to Soviet-Norwegian relations the two sides reaffirmed their interest in the continuation and development of cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and mutual understanding. Nikolay Tikhonov underlined the need for businesslike cooperation of states, constructive steps by them to ease tension and to strengthen international security on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Victor Maltsev, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Dagfinn Stenseth, Norway's ambassador to the Soviet Union, were present at the talks.

Malta's Barbara

PM151055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 14 March Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov has received President Agatha Barbara of Malta in the Kremlin.

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude for the condolences from the peoples and the Government of Malta conveyed by Agatha Barbara in connection with Konstantin Chernenko's death.

A brief exchange of views was held during the conversation on several issues of the international situation and bilateral relations.

The onward development of Soviet-Maltese relations was noted with satisfaction, and the readiness to promote them in various spheres was expressed.

The talks were attended by V.F. Maltsev and J. Schembri, Maltese charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

ARISTOV TALKS WITH CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

LD132248 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- A talk has been held today between Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Boris Aristov and Foreign Minister of the Republic [of Cyprus] Yeoryios Iakovou. Yeoryios Iakovou expressed deep condolences over Konstantin Chernenko's death.

He touched upon the developments in Cyprus and around it. Questions of USSR-Cyprus relations were discussed. The Soviet side reaffirmed the USSR's principled stand on the Cyprus question.

TURKISH LEADERS VISIT EMBASSY IN ANKARA

LD131813 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Ankara March 13 TASS -- Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Turgut Ozal, Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, and also the personal representative of Kenan Evren, president of the country, visited the USSR Embassy in Ankara and expressed deep condolences over Konstantin Chernenko's death.

UK'S THATCHER COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV MEETING

LD141845 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] London March 14 TASS -- Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has declared that during her meeting with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev both sides expressed readiness to develop a political dialogue. The British prime minister expressed the opinion that the reaching of East-West accord and the developing of mutual cooperation can only be welcomed.

BELGIUM TO BEGIN CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD151015 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Under Washington's pressure the Belgian Government has decided to start the deployment of American cruise missiles on the country's territory. The first contingent of these missiles will be installed at the base in Florennes by the end of this month. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens will make an announcement to the effect in Parliament today. Debates over the issue, as observers feel, may last in parliament for days. The government took its decision in defiance of strong people's protests. Some 80 percent of the Belgians oppose plans to turn Belgium into a launching pad for these first-strike weapons. A massive antiwar demonstration is scheduled to be held in Brussels on 17 March.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS LOSES PASOK BACKING, RESIGNS

PM121543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent G. Shakhunyan: "Greece: Resignation of President K. Karamanlis"]

[Text] Athens -- The Central Committee of the ruling party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), has decided not to support the candidacy of the incumbent president, K. Karamanlis, at the upcoming elections scheduled for 15 March.

The PASOK Central Committee and parliamentary group have come out unanimously in favor of the proposal by the PASOK leader and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to nominate Khristos Sartzetakis, a member of the Supreme Court, as presidential candidate. A session of the PASOK Central Committee and parliamentary group also approved the proposal to submit amendments to the country's constitution for parliamentary debate; the amendments, as a press statement notes, envisage a considerable restriction of presidential power and entail an intensification of parliament's role in the democratization of the country's political life. In these conditions PASOK finds it inconvenient to support K. Karamanlis, who was one of the main authors of the constitution.

The Greek Socialist government's decision was backed by broad Greek democratic circles. A Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo statement says that PASOK's refusal to support K. Karamanlis' candidacy and the decision to revise the country's constitution are a "positive response to the people's democratic feelings."

The PASOK decision was followed by K. Karamanlis' statement that he would not be running in the upcoming presidential election and he was resigning 2 months before the end of his term as head of state. In line with the constitution, the president of the parliament, Ioannis Alevras has temporarily assumed the presidential duties.

NATO SEEN DRAWING SPAIN INTO 'MILITARY PLANS'

PM111707 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov rejoinder: "By Hook or by Crook..."]

[Text] Madrid -- NATO's bosses are doggedly trying to draw Spain into their militarist preparations, frequently and demagogically asserting that they approve the Spanish Government's decision to "freeze" its participation in the bloc's military structure until a referendum is held on membership of the bloc as a whole.

The facts, however, indicate differently. Thus, the question of creating a zone in Spain for holding constant NATO military exercises was discussed, in particular, at a recent session of the "Eurogroup." In other words, it is a question of overtly involving the country in the bloc's military plans.

This is also evidenced by the large-scale naval maneuvers that member-countries of the North Atlantic alliance are holding in the Strait of Gibraltar this week. Dozens of British, Italian, French, Portuguese, and Spanish ships are bellicosely plying the waters of the strait, rehearsing means and methods of combating submarines.

Two questions involuntarily arise: First, what has Spain to do with this? The country's official authorities have repeatedly declared its nonparticipation in the activities of the bloc's military organizations, which must also have meant nonparticipation in such maneuvers. Second, are the participants in the maneuvers not being trained in handling nuclear depth charges, which Washington intends to deploy at its Rota base in accordance with a secret Pentagon plan recently made known?

The second question is by no means idle. As the newspaper LIBERACION asserts, the base at Rota (Andalusia), not far from Gibraltar, has recently received as many as 10 U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board. An alarming fact: The Spanish-American agreement under which the United States acquired the right to use bases mentions a ban on any delivery or conveyance of nuclear weapons onto Spanish territory. Has Washington once again, as in the case of the secret plan, cynically flouted the legitimate rights of a sovereign state to be master of its own home in order to further its own militaristic ambitions?

NATO CONDUCTS MILITARY EXERCISES IN EUROPE

'Wintex-Cimex-85' Ends

LD140915 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn March 13 TASS — The large-scale command and staff NATO exercises "Wintex-Cimex-85", which were staged simultaneously in a majority of the North Atlantic bloc countries, ended in the Federal Republic of Germany today. The exercises involved supreme bodies of political power, staffs of armed forces and many civilian institutions.

The "Wintex-Cimex-85" exercises were conducted in conditions of a simulated "military-political crisis" in central Europe. In the course of more than two weeks, the West German political and military leadership practiced measures stipulated by the plans for a "crisis situation". "Special staffs" were set up in many West German lands to "simulate" the implementation of measures to mobilize and evacuate the population, to use bomb-proof shelters, and to ration food and fuel.

The democratic public of the Federal Republic of Germany comes out against the dangerous military games aimed at a further militarization of the country. Peace campaigners staged demonstrations in a number of cities in protest against NATO military preparations involving also the civilian spheres of activity.

'Cold Winter-85' To Begin

LD141531 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 84 Mar 85

["Who Needs 'Cold Winter'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS — TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

Gentle spring March breezes are sweeping Europe, but "Cold Winter" is to start in Norway, in the north of the continent, in the late hours today. "Cold Winter-85" is the code name of the NATO's large-scale military exercises in the north of Norway with the participation of nearly 15 thousand servicemen of the United States, Canada, Britain and the Netherlands. They are to train, in particular, the landing on Norway's northern coast of a seaborne force of a "simulated enemy" and repulsion of attacks from the sea. Against whom the NATO "fire brigade" intends to "defend" the Norwegians is not concealed either in Oslo and Brussels, nor at the NATO headquarters and in Washington where the NATO strategic plans are drawn up. The Norwegians are sick and tired of the hackneyed "Soviet menace" inventions of the U.S. propaganda.

But it is apt to recall how can the Soviet Union threaten Norway, as there have never been any conflicts on Soviet-Norwegian border throughout the whole history. For many years now the USSR has confirmed in action its sincere wish to live in peace and goodneighbourliness with the Norwegians. It is precisely the Soviet people who came to the assistance of the Norwegian people in the difficult times of the Nazi German occupation. Thousands of Soviet servicemen have given up their lives for the liberation of Norwegian land from the Nazi aggressors, a reminder of which today are the monuments put up by the Norwegians on the graves of the fallen soldiers.

It is not the Norwegians, but the U.S. Administration which needed the "Soviet menace" invention in order to use Norway 's facilities and territory to their ends. Under Washington's pressure Norway's military budget has increased 52 times over during that country's membership in NATO. Over the recent ten years alone, Norway's per capita military spendings have almost trebled. Norway ranks first among all the non-nuclear NATO member countries only after the USA, Britain and France as regards that indicator.

They overseas are quite satisfied as the millions of kroner set aside at the expense of the Norwegian taxpayers are spent above all on purchasing American military equipment, which ensures a profit for the U.S. arms manufacturing corporations. American firms have quite good prospects in the Norwegian market. According to estimates of Western experts, Norway will spend more than 60,000 million kroner to purchase weapons before the end of the century.

In deliberately disregarding the principles of base and nuclear policy, which were once proclaimed by the Norwegian Government, Washington is steadily leading things to turning that country's territory into a base for a nuclear attack against the Soviet Union. This aim is also served by the heavy American weapons being stockpiled in advance on the Norwegian soil, where nuclear capable guns have already been delivered, as well as the network of American stations for spying on Soviet ships and planes, the NATO military exercises, which are annually held in close proximity to the Soviet border.

A majority of the Norwegians realize clearly the threats stemming to their country from their being turned into Washington's nuclear hostages. They do not wish "cold winters" to cool their country's relations with the neighbours and are persistently pressing ahead for declaring the whole territory of northern Europe, including Norway, into a nuclear free zone. Millions of people are participating in that movement.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES EGYPT'S AL-HAKIM FOR TALKS

PM151004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, 14 March received Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, secretary general of the National Democratic Party and chairman of the consultative council of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who arrived in Moscow to attend the funeral of K.U. Chernenko. The Soviet side expressed its appreciation of the respect shown by the Egyptian leadership to the memory of Konstantin Chernenko.

During the meeting, Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim touched on questions of Soviet-Egyptian relations, including the development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Egyptian People's Assembly and on some international problems.

V.P. Polyakov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Salah Basyuni, Egyptian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also took part in the talks.

TIKHONOV MEETS WITH LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER

PM151051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov has met here with Rashid Karami, prime minister of the Republic of Lebanon. Nikolay Tikhonov expressed gratitude for the condolences extended by Rashid Karami from the people and Government of Lebanon on Konstantin Chernenko's demise.

In the course of the conversation the Soviet Union's consistent stand in support of the struggle of the Lebanese people against the Israeli occupation and for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from the south of Lebanon was reaffirmed. Rashid Karami expressed gratitude from the Government and people of Lebanon for the Soviet Union's stand. Mutual striving has been expressed for a further development of the traditionally friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Viktor Maltsev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

PM151124 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With A.N. Muhammad"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev 14 March had a meeting with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko took part in the talk.

The Soviet side expressed profound gratitude to the leadership and the people of Democratic Yemen for condolences over Konstantin Chernenko's death.

In the course of the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere Mikhail Gorbachev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared for the deepening of friendly links between the CPSU and the Yemen Socialist Party, for further all-around development of Soviet-South Yemeni relations. An exchange of opinion was also held on some international questions, including the situation in the Middle East. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly appraised the USSR's consistent stand in the question of attaining durable and fair peace in that region. The Soviet side expressed support for Democratic Yemen's efforts in liquidating consequences of the Israeli aggression, in upholding the Arab peoples' legitimate right to durable peace, independence and social progress.

TIKHONOV, YAR PRIME MINISTER HOLD TALKS

PM151053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Tikhonov, today had a meeting with Prime Minister of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

On behalf of the Government and the people of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani conveyed deep condolences over Konstantin Chernenko's death.

Gratitude was expressed from the Soviet side for the support shown in Konstantin Chernenko's memory.

The steady development of Soviet-North Yemen relations was noted with satisfaction during the talk, and mutual striving was reaffirmed for their further strengthening and deepening on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic, which was signed in Moscow in October 1984.

First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and member of the Consultative Council of the Yemen Arab Republic "Abd al-Latif Muhammad Dayfallah, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic "Abd Allah al Bashiri, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic Muhammad "Abd al-'Uthman were also present at the talk which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT

PM150928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov 14 March received the vice president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Joseph Lagu, who came to Moscow for Konstantin Chernenko's funeral. Vasiliy Kuznetsov expressed gratitude for the Sudanese leadership's condolences and respect for Konstantin Chernenko's memory.

Questions of Soviet-Sudanese relations and a number of international problems were touched upon during the talk.

Member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry V.P. Polyakov, deputy secretary of the National Council of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship and chairman of the Sudanese-Soviet Friendship Society Yusuf Bushara, and Ambassador of the Suden in the Soviet Union Awad al-Karim Fadlallah took part in the talk.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS AL-ASAD INAUGURATION SPEECH

PM150859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Statement by H. al-Asad"]

[Text] Damascus, 13 Mar -- A solemn ceremony to inaugurate H. al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, as president of the Syrian Arab Republic was held in the Syrian People's Assembly (parliament) today. His candidacy was approved in the nationwide referendum held in Syria 10 February 1985.

In his speech H. al-Asad emphasized that the Syrian people will continue to defend their freedom and revolutionary gains and wage a resolute struggle against the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, Zionism, and their accomplices in the region. He noted that Syria would continue to render all-around support to Lebanon in the cause of delivering the country from Israeli occupation and ensuring its national rebirth and to strive for the liberation of Israeli-occupied Arab territories and the establishment of a durable and just peace in the Near East.

The president pointed out the danger inherent in imperialist plans aimed at deepening the split in the Arab states' ranks. He called for the strengthening of Arab unity on the basis of joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and capitulationist versions of a Near East settlement. H. al-Asad criticized the agreement signed in Amman between Y. 'Arafat and King Husayn and also the proposals for a Near East settlement put forward by the Egyptian president. He sharply denounced U.S. policy in the region. Washington's course, H. al-Asad said, is wholly and completely determined by the interests of Israeli aggression and expansion.

The Syrian president rated highly the USSR's principled stance on the Near East and the support which the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have rendered Arab peoples, including the Syrian people, in their just struggle for their national rights.

CABLES EXCHANGED WITH KUWAIT ON NATIONAL DAY

PM121616 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the National Day"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of the State of Kuwait, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabil al-Ahmad al-Sabah, a telegram containing cordial greetings and best wishes to the amir and wishes for success and prosperity to the people of Kuwait.

In his telegram in response, the amir of Kuwait conveyed thanks for the greetings and good wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait, based on the principle of sovereign quality and noninterference in internal affairs, will continue to develop for the sake of strengthening peace and achieving a just and lasting settlement in the Near East.

GORBACHEV, GROMYKO RECEIVE ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS

PM151108 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With J.E. dos Santos"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a talk in the Kremlin 14 March with Chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Taking part in the talk were member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, General Secretary of the National Union of Angolan Workers Pascoal Luvualu and Secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party, Minister for External Relations of the People's Republic of Angola Afonso van Dunem also took part in the talks.

Mikhail Gorbachev cordially thanked Jose Eduardo dos Santos for condolences on Konstantin Chernenko's death, which he expressed on behalf of the MPLA-Workers Party and the people of Angola.

Expressed in the course of the talks was satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Angolan relations based on the first foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. The sides noted that there are favorable possibilities for further fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Also discussed were some international problems, including the situation in southern Africa. The Soviet side reaffirmed its solidarity with and support for the rightful cause of Angola which fights to protect its security and territorial integrity from the aggressive designs of South Africa's racists, who are supported by international reaction.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

PM151128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talks With S. Machel"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a conversation in the Kremlin 14 March with Chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel. Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee A. Gebuza took part in the conversation. The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the head of state and the people of friendly Mozambique for respect to Konstantin Chernenko's memory.

A brief exchange of views focused on the situation in southern Africa, and above all on opposition to machinations by international imperialism and reactionary forces against Mozambique.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

GUINEA-BISSAU AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM081143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] Arafan Ansu Camara, ambassador of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 5 March.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

PM151057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Talks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikonov has received Mexican Secretary of Government Bartlett.

Comrade Tikhonov thanked Bartlett for the Mexican Government's condolences on Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's death. During the course of a friendly conversation, satisfaction was expressed at the development of Soviet-Mexican relations in various fields. Both sides' desire to further intensify mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Mexico in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of peace and international security was emphasized.

Participating in the talks were V.F. Maltsev and H. Margain, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission of the Mexican Congress, and H. Flores de la Pena, Mexican ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA CITES VENEZUELAN PAPER ON TIES WITH USSR

PM131147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Relations Develop"]

[Text] Caracas, 12 Mar -- Soviet-Venezuelan relations, based on the principles of mutual respect, equality, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, are developing successfully. This is stated by the Venezuelan newspaper EL NACIONAL in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Venezuela on 14 March. There is unity or coincidence of views between the two states on the most important questions of contemporary life such as the struggle for peace and mankind's progress. Agreements have been signed providing for the development of economic, trade, cultural, scientific, and technical ties.

Interparliamentary and municipal links have become a tradition in relations between the USSR and Venezuela, the newspaper continues. Relations of friendship between trade union, youth and other public organizations are strengthening.

The Soviet people, EL NACIONAL notes, display great interest in Venezuela, its history, literature, and cultural traditions. The Soviet public celebrated widely the bicentennial of the birth of Simon Bolivar. His struggle to liberate the Latin American people is reflected in the works of prominent Soviet historians. The works of Simon Bolivar and the books of many Venezuelan writers and poets have been published in the USSR in a large edition.

PARIS RADIO CITES MOSCOW RUMORS ON SOKOLOV DEATH

LD141931 Paris Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Exactly 3 days after Konstantin Chernenko's death, insistent rumors in Moscow mention the death of another Soviet personality. This seems to be the defense minister, Marshal Sokolov, who has had this job for several months. Our correspondent Jean-Pierre Quitard is on line from Moscow:

[Quitard] Indeed, there are rumors circulating in the Soviet capital since early in the evening, rumors that all point the same way and that apparently can be attributed to responsible sources, on the sudden death of Marshal Sergey Sokolov, the defense minister. Aged 73, Marshal Sokolov succeeded Marshal Ustinov last December. Unlike his predecessor, he is not a member of the Politburo. It has also been noted that Marshal Sokolov did not attend Mr Chernenko's funeral yesterday in Red Square. As always in Moscow, the news is to be taken with the usual reservations, all the more so since we have lived in a funereal atmosphere in the past few days, and we continue to live with the memory of Mr Chernenko's funeral. If the death is to be confirmed officially, it will be announced either tomorrow or, at the latest, the day after.

GORBACHEV'S SPEECH MESSAGE OF 'CONTINUITY'

LD141321 Moscow in English to NOrth America 0000 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Vladimir Posner "daily talk"]

[Text] The basic message of Mikhail Gorbachev's speech upon his election to the post of general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee leaves no room for ambituity: improvement of economic performance based on increased productivity and intensification of labor on the home front, and desire and willingness to achieve serious advances in the crucial area of arms control. Put in slightly different terms, the message is continuity.

Looking back over the 67 years of Soviet Government into its basics, we find the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy: peaceful coexistence. This has never changed. To be sure, there have been ups and downs in the Soviet-American relationship, from the days of U.S. intervention and economic diplomatic boycott to those of recognition and the noramlization of relations; from the high point of our joining as allies in the war against Hitler and the victory we achieved 40 years ago to the cold war and containment policies of those years; from the detente of the early 1970's to the policy of confrontation. But while all of this has happened, they were never a result of a change in the principles of Soviet foreign policy; they always reflected what must be qualified as a lack of continuity on the part of the United States.

Mikhail Gorbachev restated the Soviet outlook: that we would remain faithful to the Leninist peaceful course, to the principles of peaceful coexistence. We will, as we always have, meet goodwill with goodwill, trust with trust. In this there will be no change. Similarly there will be no change in the Soviet Union's attitude towards its national interests and those of its allies. Let them repeat: The message is there for all to read, and it spells continuity. Let this not be understood as stagnation or aversion to change. This society was born from a revolution; it has been a trailblazer, opening grounds never before traveled. Innovation is part of what we are. In fact, it might even be said that innovation is part of the continuity which is so vital a part of our political process.

There will no doubt be new methods tested and developed on the home front in a vast number of areas, the economy, education, the work of local government. There has never been a lack of initiatives from the Soviet Government pertaining to matters of the greatest international importance. But change and expedience are far from synonymous, and that fact should always be remembered. As in the past, the Soviet Union is open to honest negotiations, to meaningful dialogue, to mutually advantageous cooperation. The opportunity is there. It remains for all those interested to make use of it.

PRAVDA NOTES COMPOSITION OF FUNERAL DELEGATIONS

PM141516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's Funeral: Mourning Meeting at Red Square"]

[Text] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind said their last farewell on 13 March to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Beginning in the early morning, workers and employees from plants and factories, workers from institutions and scientific research institutes, workers in science and culture, servicemen, working people from fields and stock units, and students filed through the Hall of Columns in sorrowful silence. Tens of thousands of Soviet people paid their profound respects to the man whose entire life is a shining example of unwavering loyalty to the great cause of Lenin's party, of selfless labor for the sake of the triumph of the ideals of communism.

...Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuzentsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov mounted an honor guard by the deceased's coffin.

G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, V.V. Tereshkova, P.N. Fedoseyev, S.A. Shalayev, Yu.A. Prokofyev, and S.S. Tsiglimov -- members of the funeral commission -- took part in the mourning vigil.

The Hall of Columns was visited by delegations from:

The SRV, consisting of Truong Chinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State (head of delegation); Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Department Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; and Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of Chancellery of the SRV Council of State and the SRV National Assembly;

The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], consisting of Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and LPDR president (head of delegation); Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and LPDR minister of national defense; and Thongsavath Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR ambassador to the USSR;

The PRK, consisting of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State (head of delegation); Khang Sarin, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of internal affairs; and Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

K.U. Chernenko's memory was honored by a PRC delegation consisting of Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council (head of delegation); Qian Qichan, PRC deputy minister of foreign affairs; PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang; and Dai Bingguo, chief of section at the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Hall of Columns was also visited by delegations from Angola, headed by president J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-LP]; from Mozambique, headed by President S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] party; M. Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party; and others.

The memory of the Soviet head of state was honored with a minute's silence by delegations from Britain headed by Prime Minister M. Thatcher; from India, headed by Prime Minister R. Gandhi; from Spain, headed by Prime Minister F. Gonzalez; from Italy, headed by President A. Pertini; from Lebanon, headed by Prime Minister R. Karami; from Morocco, headed by Prime Minister M.K. Lamrani; from France, headed by President F. Mitterrand; from Japan, headed by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone; and others.

...1200: K.U. Chernenko's family and relatives remained in the hall. The last minutes of parting.

Mourning music was played. The coffin with K.U. Chernenko's body was carried out of the Hall of Columns and laid on a gun carriage. The procession made its way toward Red Square.

In sorrowful silence, K.U. Chernenko's coffin was followed in the funeral procession by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, members of the funeral commission, the deceased's family and relatives, leaders of ministries and departments, senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and representatives of the public.

At the head of the procession were the numerous wreaths laid at the House of Unions by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, ministries and departments, party, soviet, and public organizations, and the country's labor collectives. Wreaths from the foreign delegations were also there.

The Soviet orders and medals awarded to K.U. Chernenko for his great services to the motherland and the highest awards from fraternal countries were carried on a scarlet satin cushion.

...Red Square. Sorrowful silence was observed by the thousands of Muscovites who had come there to attend the mourning meeting. Troops units from the Moscow Garrison were drawn up in precise formation. Above their columns their battle standards were dipped.

The funeral procession approached the mausoleum. The coffin was transferred from the gun carriage onto a bier.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuzentsov, B.N. Pomonarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, and N.I. Ryzhkov and the members of the funeral commission made their way to the central stand on the mausoleum.

Members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, military leaders, and production front-rankers had taken places on the stands.

The numerous guests who had arrived from abroad for K.U. Chernenko's funeral were also there. The following party and state delegations were present:

From Bulgaria, consisting of T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council (head of delegation); G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; and D. Zhulev, member of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR; from Hungary, consisting of J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee (head of delegation); P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and S. Rajnai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian ambassador to the USSR; from the SRV, consisting of Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State (head of delegation); Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the CPV Central Committee Foreign Relations Section; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR; and Nguyen Viet Dung, chief of chancellery of the SRV Council of State and the SRV National Assembly; from the GDR, consisting of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council (head of delegation); W. Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; J. Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; and E. Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR ambassador to the USSR; from the DPRK, consisting of Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council (head of delegation); Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK first deputy foreign minister; Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR; from the Republic of Cuba, consisting of Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee Political Bureau, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba (head of delegation); Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; and Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; from the LPDR, consisting of Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and LPDR president (head of delegation); Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and LPDR minister of national defense; and Thongsavath Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR ambassador to the USSR; from Mongolia, consisting of J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of Mongolia's People's Great Hural Presidium; D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; and T. Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and Mongolian ambassador to the USSR; from Poland, consisting of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers (head of delegation); H. Jablonski, chairman of Poland's State Council; J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR; from Romania, consisting of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania (head of delegation); C. Dascalescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian prime minister; I. Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP

Central Committee; and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR; from the CSSR, consisting of G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President (head of delegation); L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR Government; V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and M. Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the USSR; from the SFRY, consisting of V. Djuranovic, president of the SFRY State Presidency; A. Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; R. Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs; and M. Drulovic, member of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The PRC delegation, consisting of Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council (head of delegation); Qian Qichen, PRC deputy minister of foreign affairs; PRC ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang; and Dai Bingguo, chief of section at the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was also present.

The following delegations were also in the stands:

From the Portuguese Communist Party -- party Secretary General A. Cunhal; from the German Communist Party, headed by party Chairman H. Mies; from the Greek Communist Party, headed by K. Florakis, secretary general of the party Central Committee; from the Italian Communist Party, headed by party Secretary General A. Natta; from the French Communist Party -- G. Plissonnier and M. Gremetz, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee; from the Japanese Communist Party, headed by T. Fuwa, chairman of the party Central Committee Presidium; from the Canadian Communist Party -- party General Secretary W. Kashtan; from the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin -- party Chairman H. Schmitt; from the Austrian Communist Party -- party Chairman F. Muhri; from the Communist Party of Israel, headed by M. Wilner, secretary general of the party Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Denmark, headed by party Chairman J. Jensen; from the Cyprus Progressive Party of the Working People -- party Secretary General E. Papaioannou; from the CPUSA -- J. Jackson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; from the Communist Party (Spain), headed by party Secretary General I. Gallego; from the Communist Party of Spain, headed by party Deputy Secretary General E. Curiel; from the Belgian Communist Party -- party Chairman I. van Geyt; from the Communist Party of Great Britain -- party Secretary General G. McLennan; from the Communist Party of Luxembourg -- party Chairman R. Urbany; from the Finnish Communist Party -- party Chairman A. Aalto; from the Communist Party of Ireland, headed by Communist Party National Chairman M. O'Riordan; from Sweden's Workers Party -- Communists, headed by party Board Chairman R. Hagel; from Sweden's Left Party -- Communists -- party Deputy Chairman B. Mobring; from the San Marino Communist Party -- party Secretary General G. Ghiotti; from the Swiss Labor Party -- party Deputy Secretary General G. Spielman; from the Communist Party of Malta -- party Secretary General A. Vassalo; from the Tunisian Communist Party -- party First Secretary M. Harmel; from the Lebanese Communist Party -- party Secretary General G. Hawi; from the Communist Party of Syria -- Y. Faysal, Deputy Secretary General of the Party Central Committee; from the Palestine Communist Party -- N. al-Ashhab, member of the Central Committee Politburo; representatives from the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia; from the United Party of Haitian Communists -- R. Theodore, secretary general of the party Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Chile, headed by V. Teitelboim, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission; from the Paraguayan Communist Party -- A. Maidana, member of the party Central Committee Political Commission; representatives of the Iraqi Communist Party; from the Workers Party of Jamaica -- party Central Committee member E. Thomas; representatives from the Communist Party of Indonesia, the Philippine Communist Party; from the South African Communist Party, headed by Joe Slovo, member of the party leadership Seydou Cissokho, chairman of Senegal's Party of Independence and Labor; 'Abdallah al-Rashid, member of the Bahrain National Liberation Front Sterring Committee; from the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA; from the People's Republic of Angola, headed by J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA -- PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Workers Party] and president of the Republic; from the DRA, headed by B. Karmal,

general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; from Socialist Ethiopia, headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia; from the PRK, headed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; from the People's Republic of Congo, headed by A. Ndinga-Oba, member of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; from the People's Republic of Mozambique, headed by S. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party [Mozambique Liberation Front] and president of the Republic; from the Republic of Burundi, headed by E. Mworoha, secretary general of the Unity for National Progress Party (UPRONA) and president of the National Assembly; from the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), headed by party Secretary General R.M. Kawawa; from the Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), headed by L.X.M. Andrianarahinjaka, member of the AREMA Politburo and president of the Popular National Assembly; from the Republic of Zambia, headed by H. Mulemba, secretary general of the United National Independence Party (UNIP); from Namibia's South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) -- SWAPO President S. Nujoma; from South Africa's African National Congress (ANC), headed by ANC Secretary General A. Nzo; C. Almeida, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist party; from the Japan Socialist Party, headed by M. Ishibashi, chairman of the party's Central Executive Committee; from the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], headed by E. Flores, member of the Federal Committee and secretary of the PSOE; from the PLO -- Y. 'Arafat and F. Qaddumi; WPC Chairman R. Chandra; and WFTU General Secretary I. Zakaria.

Also present were delegations from:

Australia, headed by Minister J. Button; Austria, headed by President R. Kirchschlaeger; Algeria, headed by M.C. Mas'adiyah, member of the National Liberation Front Party Political Bureau and head of the party Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Argentina, headed by J.C. Pugliese, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress; Belgium, headed by L. Tindemans, minister of external affairs; Botswana -- External Affairs Minister G. Chiepe; Benin, headed by G. Capo-Chichi, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo; the Vatican, headed by Papal Academy member G.B. Marini Bettolo; Great Britain, headed by Prime Minister M. Thatcher; the FRG, headed by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl; the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, headed by A. Cabral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the African Independence Party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Central Committee; the Republic of Guinea, headed by Mamady (BAYO), member of the Military Committee for National Reconstruction and minister of youth, sports, and arts; Greece -- I. Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Central Committee Executive Committee; Denmark, headed by Prince Georg; Egypt, headed by M. 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council; Zimbabwe, headed by President C. Banana; the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, headed by Honorio Chantre Fortes, member of the PAIGC National Council's Political Commission and minister of national defense; India, headed by Prime Minister R. Gandhi; Jordan, headed by Prime Minister A. 'Ubaydat; Iraq, headed by I. Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council; Ireland -- President P. Hillery; Iceland -- Deputy Prime Minister H. Asgrimsson; Spain, headed by Prime Minister F. Gonzalez; the Yemen Arab Republic, headed by Prime Minister 'A. 'Abd al-Ghani, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly Presidium; Cameroon, headed by Y. Daouda, minister of state for planning and territorial development; Italy, headed by President A. Pertini; Canada -- Prime Minister B. Mulroney; Kenya, headed by Foreign Affairs Minister E. Mwangale; Cyprus, headed by Y. Ladhas, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives; Libya, headed by K. al-Humaydi, member of the Revolutionary Leadership; Luxembourg, headed by Minister of Health B. Berg; Lebanon, headed by Prime Minister R. Karami; Mauritania, headed by A. Ghanahalla, minister of information and telecommunications;

Madagascar, head of I.K.M. Andriqnarahinjaka, president of the Popular National Assembly; Malta -- President A. Barbara; Morocco, headed by Prime Minister M.K. Lamrani; Mexico, headed by Government Secretary M. Bartlett; the Netherlands, headed by Deputy Prime Minister G. van Aardenne; Nigeria, headed by Major General D. Bali, member of the Supreme Military Council and minister of defense; Nicaragua, headed by President D. Ortega; Norway -- Crown Prince Harald and Prime Minister K. Willoch; Pakistan -- President Ziaul Haq; Portugal, headed by F. Amaral, speaker of the Assembly of the Republic; San Marino, headed by Captains Regent G. Amici and M. Bollini; the Seychelles -- D. de Saint (Jorr), deputy minister of planning and external relations; Syria, headed by 'A. al-Ahmar, Ba'th party deputy secretary general; the United States, headed by Vice President G. Bush; Tunisia -- M. Kuli, minister and personal representative of the president; Turkey, headed by Prime Minister T. Ozal; Uganda, headed by P. Muwanga, vice president of the People's Congress; Uruguay, headed by J. Lacarte Muro, Uruguay's permanent representative to international organizations in Geneva; the Philippines, headed by I. Marcos, governor of greater Manila and minister of ecology and human settlements; Finland, headed by President M. Koivisto; France, headed by President F. Mitterrand; Switzerland, headed by Defense Minister J.-P. Delamour; Sweden, headed by Prince Bertil; Sri Lanka -- A.C.S. Hameed, special representative of the president and minister of foreign affairs; Japan, headed by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone; the United Nations -- UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar; UNESCO, headed by First Deputy Director General J. Knapp; A. Hammer, chairman of the board of directors and president of the "Occidental Petroleum Corporation;" and L. Ibrahimi, deputy secretary general of the Arab League.

Official representatives were also sent to K.U. Chernenko's funeral by the Governments of Brazil, Venezuela, Guyana, New Zealand, Indonesia, Kuwait, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Thailand, and other countries.

Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

The mourning meeting was opened by M.S. Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The floor was given to V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Hero of Socialist Labor S.S. Tsigalimov, machine operator at Legostayevskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnoyarsk Kray's Novoselovskiy Rayon and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy, spoke afterwards. The floor was given to Hero of Socialist Labor P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

The next speaker was V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. The mourning meeting was declared at an end. Leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state approached the bier with K.U. Chernenko's coffin. The procession made its way to the Kremlin Wall.

1340: The coffin containing the deceased's body was lowered into the grave. Gun salutes were fired to the strains of the USSR national anthem. Artillery salutes were fired simultaneously in the union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, in the hero-fortress of Brest, and in the cities of Kaliningrad, Ivov, Rostov-na Done, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Krasnoyarsk.

The country stood still in mournful sorrow: Work in enterprises and organizations halted for 5 minutes. Sirens sounded a 3-minute salute in factories, plants, railroads, and on sea and river fleet ships.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state mounted the central stand again. Units of Moscow garrison troops marched past the mausoleum in precise formation. They paid the last military honors to the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's bright memory will live forever in the hearts of Communists, Soviet people, and all progressive mankind.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES VARIOUS REPRESENTATIVES

LD142319 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee today with Algeria's delegation led by member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front arty, leader of the standing secretariat of the party's Central Committee Mohmmed Cherif Messaadia.

Boris Ponomarev expressed gratitude for deep condolences which were conveyed by M.S. Mesaadia on Konstantin Chernenko's death.

The striving of the CPSU and the National Liberation Front party for further development of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and National Liberation Front Party, the Soviet Union and Algeria, was reaffirmed during the talk which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Taking part in the talk was Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department R.A. Ulyanovskiy. Ambassador of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic in the USSR, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front party Abdel Madjid Allahoum was present at the meeting.

On the same day Boris Ponomarev had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria 'Abdallah al-Ahmar. Boris Ponomarev expressed gratitude for deep condolences conveyed by 'Absallah al-Ahmaron Konstantin Chernenko's death.

Questions of further development of cooperation between the CPSU and Ba'th and the situation in the Middle East were discussed in the course of the talk which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The plan of links between the CPSU and Ba'th of Syria for 1985-1986 was signed during the meeting. R.A. Ulyanovskiy took part in the talk. Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in the USSR Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi was present at the meeting.

Boris Ponomarev received chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Horst Schmidt. During the talk H. Schmidt expressed condolences on Konstantin Chernenko's death. Noting the continuity of the CPSU's policy, he expressed on behalf of West Berlin Communists profound satisfaction with the results of the work of the special plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gratitude for condolences was expressed in the course of the talk. It was noted that the CPSU associates itself with the struggle waged by the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin for peace, which is particularly topical in the light of the 40th anniversary of the rout of German fascism, for the rights and vital interests of the working people.

MORE ON CONDOLENCES ON CHERNENKO DEATH

From Bulgarian Leadership

PM141509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades! The Bulgarian Communists and entire Bulgarian people received with profound grief the news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We bow down to the life and deeds of that outstanding figure of Lenin's Communist Party, the Soviet state, and international communist and workers movement and unswerving fighter for the triumph of communism, lasting peace, and man's social progress.

The BCP and working people of socialist Bulgaria saw in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko an example of a leader of the Leninist type who gave his knowledge, experience, efforts, and talent to the victory of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the building and improvement of the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, and the heroic Soviet people's happiness and prosperity. Under his leadership, the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress continued to be successfully implemented. He made a great contribution to the collective activity of the party's Central Committee in the struggle for the further enhancement of the masses' creative activity and the development of socialist democracy, the elaboration of the CPSU's strategy and tactics, and the assertion of a Leninist style in party and state work.

He paid exceptionally great attention and gave a great deal of effort to boost socialist economic integration to a new, higher stage, to consolidate the unity of the socialist community, and to increase its might.

All progressive mankind will remember Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with gratitude as a tireless fighter for the ending of the arms race, the conservation and consolidation of detente, peace and secirity, and equal cooperation among all states on earth.

With the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people have lost a close comrade and friend, an ardent champion of the implementation of the joint course of the BCP and CPSU aimed at all-around cooperation and rapprochement between Bulgaria and the USSR, the course of the constant flowering of indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the Communists, and entire Bulgarian people express the most profound condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and to the Communists and entire Soviet people. With you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, we grieve over our loss and express our firm resolve to continue to march in single formation to the complete victory of communist ideals.

The BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian State Council, and Bulgarian Council of Ministers

From Polish Leaders

PM141540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers,

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on behalf of the Communists and the Polish people, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the USSR, all Communists, and the fraternal Soviet people, our profound sorrow and condolences in connection with the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commiteee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted his entire life to the cause of communist building in the Land of the Soviets, to the strengthening of Lenin's party, the CPSU, to the cause of the Soviet Union's comprehensive development, and to the ensuring of its security. He was a prominent and authoritative figure of the international communist and workers movement and an active fighter for the strengthening of the might, unity, and security of the states of the socialist community and for the consolidation of its positions and role in the international arena. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko struggled indefatigably for peace and international security.

His proposals in the disarmament sphere won recognition and respect throughout the world. He made a universally recognized contribution to the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear destruction that hands over mankind.

In his party and state activity, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko attached great significance to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and to the development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPSU and the PZPR, and between our states and peoples.

Together with the CPSU and the Soviet people, we share the profound grief and sorrow in connection with the death of an ardent Communist and outstanding party and state figure of the Land of the Soviets, which is what Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was and will forever remain in our memory.

W. Jaruzelski, H. Jablonski

From Japan's Nakasone

PM131151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

It was with deep grief that we learned of the sudden death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. On behalf of the Japanese Government and people, I wholeheartedly wish that the deceased's soul may rest in peace and I express my deep condolences to the Government and people of the Soviet Union and to K.U. Chernenko's widow and close associates.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan

From PRK Leadership

BK131045 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] After learning of the sad news that Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, passed away of illness on 10 March, the high-ranking leadership of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the PRK sent a message of condolences to the high-ranking leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Council of Ministers of the USSR. The message said:

The KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the people of the PRK as a whole are deeply saddened by the news about the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The words and deeds of the outstanding Soviet leader are brilliant proof of his endeavors in the cause of peace.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko always worked hard to defend the principles of socialism and initiated concrete proposals for the establishment of international detente. Lenin's proletarian internationalist policy, to which Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a great friend of the Cambodian people, succeeded, has become a powerful driving force behind the cooperation between the parties and governments of the two countries and the long lasting friendship between the PRK and the Soviet Union.

The loss of this famous statesman not only causes deep grief and regret to the fraternal Soviet party, Government, and people, but also brings great affliction for the PRK's party, Government, and people as well as all progressive mankind in the world.

On this occasion of great sorrow, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the Cambodian people as a whole would like to express sincere sympathy with and sorrowful condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the people of the USSR, and the bereaved family.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, sent a message of condolences to USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Andrey Gromyko. The message stressed:

I am very sad to learn of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Cherenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was an outstanding hero of the Soviet party and Government, a hero of the international communist and workers movement, and valiant combatant who resolutely implemented the policy of peace advocated by the great Lenin. The life of the Soviet Union's top leader is a brilliant example of lofty sacrifice for the Soviet party and people, an example that the Communists and the Cambodian people would like to study and emulate.

On this most grievous occasion, I would like to join the fraternal Soviet people and the bereaved family in mourning the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

From PRK Defense Minister

BK140539 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] PRK Defense Minister Comrade Bou Thang has sent a message of condolences to Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, USSR defense minister, on the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The message read, in part:

On behalf of the entire KPRAF [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] and in my own name, we would like to extend to you and the entire Soviet Armed Forces most grievious feelings of regret over the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the great friend of the Cambodian people and the famous personage of the Soviet Communist Party and state and of the international communist and workers movement, was a heroic and dauntless combatant who dedicated his whole life for the cause of Leninism and socialist development in the Soviet Union and for the communist ideals and peace in the world. He was awarded by the Soviet fatherland, CPSU, and state with title of Hero of Socialist Labor three times, three Orders of Lenin, three Red Banners of Labor, and many Soviet medals.

The death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko is a great loss to the Communist Party, people, and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union as well as a great loss to the Cambodian people, KPRAF, and [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] sacrifice and heroic models set by Comrade Chernenko are forever engraved in the hearts and minds of all Cambodians and KPRAF combatants. We pledge to turn this grief into a firm determination to enhance our internal unity and solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union -- the firm bulwark of world peace and revolution.

We join in this mourning with the CPSU, the people and Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the family of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Please accept our deepest condolences.

From SRV Leadership

PM141441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, and Council of Ministers of the SRV received the news of the death of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a sense of boundless grief.

As an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, K.U. Chernenko made a great contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, the development of its economy and culture, and the consolidation of its defense capability, and to the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the international communist and workers movement, and to the struggle for peace and international security.

The demise of K.U. Chernenko is a grave loss for the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people for the entire socialist community, the international communist and workers movement, and the world's peace-loving and progressive forces. With the demise of K.U. Chernenko, the CPSU, Soviet state, and Soviet people have lost an outstanding leader, loyal to the cause of the great Lenin and the glorious CPSU and the peoples of the world have lost a staunch and tireless fighter for peace, security, and international cooperation.

A great friend of the Vietnamese people, K.U. Chernenko invariably nurtured sincere feelings for and rendered valuable support and aid to our people's revolutionary cause. K.U. Chernenko struggled tirelessly for the development of the great friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Grieving boundlessly and paying tribute to the memory of K.U. Chernenko, we send the most profound condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, and the family and close associates of the deceased. The CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people are fully determined to give all their efforts to the further steady consolidation and development of the friendship and cohesion between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the interests of the revolutionary cause of our parties and peoples.

We are firmly convinced that, worthily continuing the glorious cause of K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU and Soviet Government, will successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will greet the 27th party congress with remarkable victories in improving developed socialism, and will lead the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and world revolution, forward to communism and make a great contribution to the struggle for the triumph of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism throughout the world.

The CPV Central Committee, SRV National Assembly, SRV State Council, and SRV Council of Ministers.

From Portuguese CP

PM141127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear comrades, it was with a feeling of profound sorrow that we received the news of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We share your pain and convey to you, and through you to the Communists and the entire Soviet people, sincere condolences and feelings of profound friendship and solidarity on the part of Portuguese Communists.

Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee

From Iranian President

LD141256 Tehran IRNA in English 1245 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Tehran, March 14, IRNA -- President 'Ali Khamene'i sent a message of condolence to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of the death of *Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko*, Thursday.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati also sent a message of condolence to his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko. Wishing for the success of Chernenko's successor, Velayati expressed the hope that bilateral relations between Iran and the Soviet Union would further expand.

CASTRO SENDS GORBACHEV CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

FL131449 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has sent a congratulatory message to Mikhail Gorbachev on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In his message Fidel says that the responsibility given to Gorbachev at a time of great grief for the Soviet party and Government shows the CPSU's ability to guarantee under any circumstance its unwavering unity and ability to move forward the historic tasks initiated by Lenin. Referring to the crucial moment of the international situation in which Gorbachev assumes his post, the first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba stresses the importance of avoiding the dangers of a war, which would devastate humankind, and of ending the arms race.

He says the present international situation is characterized by the developing countries' gigantic and unpayable foreign debt within the framework of a world economic order ruled by the voracity and selfishness of imperialist power.

The Cuban leader says that in this complex situation, the Soviet Union and the socialist community represent not only hope of solidarity, but a living example of the creative ability of countries and the possibilities for economic development and social justice. I am sure that under your guidance, the Communist Party and Soviet people will continue to tenaciously wage their historic battle for peace to defend humanity's future, Fidel's message to Gorbachev adds.

Elsewhere, it says Gorbachev will have the support of Cuba's party and people as well as the firm decision to continue to be closely united in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policies and for a future of peace and progress for humanity.

Concluding his message, Fidel assures that in the future, the deep and irrevocable friendship ties, combatant brotherhood, and exemplary solidarity that unite the two parties, governments and people will also continue to strengthen and develop.

EDITORIALS VIEW POST-CHERNENKO SITUATION

PRAVDA on Future Work

PM151110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Much Work Lies Ahead"]

[Text] There are days when the unbreakable unity of party and people is felt particularly acutely. The past few days have been such days, days when the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum took place, when people all over the country paid their profound respects to K.U. Chernenko, loyal son of the party and the people and staunch fighter for noble communist ideals.

Soviet people are rallying their ranks even more closely around the CPSU in response to the address by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to the party and the people. The party's objectives are clear and noble. It has gained the working people's boundless trust through its tireless activity for the people's benefit.

"We will continue to wage a purposeful struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent Central Committee Plenums to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development and strengthen its economic and defense might," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in his speech at the Red Square funeral meeting. "To satisfy the Soviet citizen's growing needs and improve the conditions of his labor and life has always been and still remains the paramount concern of the party and state."

Urban and rural working people declare their unanimous support for the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and are fully determined to continue their enterprising and creative shock work. This idea underlies the statements by speakers at meetings that have taken place and the numerous letters and telegrams arriving in our editorial offices. D. Zaytsev from Leningrad, team leader at the tool plant, states: "The results of joint efforts, and therefore the rate at which the whole of society advances toward the set goals, depend on each one of us, on our conscientious and conscious attitude toward the assigned tasks." A telegram from Altay Kray's "60-Letiye SSSR" Kolkhoz says: "We assure the party Central Committee that the Communists and working people on our kolkhoz will always be loyal to the party cause and will mobilize all their energy to fulfill the charted plans."

The party's plans are perceived by labor collectives as their own vital cause. People of different age groups and vocations, those who man the machine tools, cultivate the future harvest, or labor in mines and scientific laboratories can see and are profoundly aware that considerable work lies ahead and that it must be tackled with renewed energy. Above all else, the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum noted, it is necessary to successfully complete the work on fulfilling the current year's plans and thus ensure a most confident start to the next 5-year plan. The harsh winter has somewhat hindered the implementation of plan targets in a number of sectors. This means that we must now brace ourselves, mobilize reserves, and strain all efforts to make up the deficiencies and reach the charted goals by year's end.

The agenda includes transferring the national economy onto the tracks of intensive development, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and further raising labor productivity. It is necessary to persistently improve the economic machinery and the economic management system, manage efficiently and thriftily, make skillful use of all the accumulated practical and front-ranking experience, and more boldly introduce the best forms of labor organization and incentive. Another task is to enhance the autonomy and responsibility of enterprises and step up their interest in the end results of work.

Now that the end of the first quarter of the 5-year plan's final year is approaching, it is important to cope with the first 3 months' targets. Spring is almost upon us, a time when the serious test of the sowing campaign awaits farmers. This test is always hard. High standards of organization, skill, and experience are needed in order to pass it. Nevertheless, not yet all kolkhozes and sovkhozes are properly prepared for spring sowing. Farm leaders, specialists, and Communists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must pay attention to introducing the proper order in each link of the sowing campaign. As before, stockraising remains a front for shock work.

The CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum noted that the times demand strenuous creative work by all party organizations, from top to bottom. Communists, in all sectors without exception, are called upon to set an example of the performance of civic duty, of conscientious labor for the benefit of society. Party committees are called upon to tirelessly boost the Communists' vanguard role.

The party's attention is focused on developing the initiative and creativity of the masses, strictly observing law and order, and strengthening labor, state, and party discipline. Thos who demonstrate their attitude to their public duty not in words but in deeds merit comprehensive support, encouragement, and increased status [vozvysheniye].

This is a noteworthy year in the country's life. Urban and rural working people are launching socialist competition to fittingly welcome the 27th CPSU Congress. A remarkable date is approaching: the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The slogans of the communist subbotnik, which has become a tradition, are echoing increasingly loudly. Party committees, soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and economic leaders must skillfully orient the patriotic impulse and labor enthusiasm of the masses toward solving fundamental questions of the national economy and must further develop their initiative and support everything that is new and advanced, making the best work experience a common asset. At the same time, it is necessary to resolutely combat all manifestations of ostentation, verbiage, and irresponsibility.

The 27th CPSU Congress will examine a new edition of the party program and define the prospects for the country's development in the next 5-year plan and the period through the year 2000. Much hard work lies ahead, work whose objective is our motherland's further prosperity and increase in the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people's life. These objectives are shared and understood by everyone and are inspiring the working people of the Land of the Soviets to new accomplishments.

IZVESTIYA Urges Unity

PM151217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Thoughts and Deeds Are for You, Fatherland!]

[Text] These days, as Soviet people bid farewell to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, they express with renewed strength their unanimous support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and rally their ranks increasingly closely around the party Central Committee and its Politburo.

The decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum and the unanimous election of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee have been fervently approved by our people and have generated a very broad international response. They have further reinforced Soviet people's confidence in the correctness of the party's chosen course and in the principledness, consistency, and continuity of CPSU policy.

The party will continue to wage a purposeful struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent Central Committee Plenums aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening its economic and defense might. The most important concern of the party and state has always been and will remain the satisfaction of Soviet man's needs and the improvement of his working and living conditions.

The party will steadfastly pursue the policy that it has formulated, the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed.

Everything for man and the good of man: This program tenet must become more profound and more specific in content. It goes without saying that the improvement of man's living conditions must be based on his increasing contribution to the common cause.

The better we work, the better we shall live. These simple words contain the essence of the relationship between man and society under the conditions of mature socialism and the dialectic of the further development of our system. We are all well aware that work is the sole source whereby our social wealth is increased, the country's economic and social progress assured, and the people's living standard raised. That is why the party is working with such persistence to develop the masses' initiative and creativity, to ensure the strict observance of order and the rule of law, and to strengthen labor, state, and party discipline. Comprehensively support, encourage, and give recognition to those who show their attitude to civic duty not in words, but in deeds and practical results: This principled guideline of the CPSU must be an absolute rule for every collective, a rule for our entire life.

Honor and glory through labor! While comprehensively increasing the prestige of resourceful, conscientious labor, it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the second aspect of this work, that is, to wage an implacable and consistent struggle against violators of labor dicipline, idlers, and slipshod workers. Irresponsibility, slackness, and indiscipline must be directly reflected in such people's earnings and all their living conditions.

While taking care to improve distributive relations, the party also teaches us to pay even greater attention to those factors on which a person's general conditions, the microclimate in the collective, and the moral health of our entire society depend. The tone and quality of our entire life depend to a considerable extent on how relations are formed between people at their work place and on order and organization in production and at all levels of management. Those factors also have a very noticeable effect on the results of the collective's work.

We are all well aware of the tremendous satisfaction with which Soviet people have received the measures taken in the past 2 years or so to strengthen order, organization, and discipline. Matters have improved in the national economy. At the same time, this extremely important work has been perceived in some places as some kind of campaign and has gradually begun to slacken. Life and the times demand that each of us have a profound awareness of the full significance of order and organization and contribute every day to strengthening them.

"Can the strength of 100 men ever exceed the strength of 1,000?" V.I. Lenin once asked, and confidently answered: "It can and does, when the 100 ARE ORGANIZED." [capitalized passage printed in italics]

The organization of work and how well organized people are, these words express one of the key tasks we must resolve. Our party carefully supports and comprehensively strengthens all those new forms of labor organization that clearly and visibly manifest the two interlinked principles of independence and responsibility. This applies to the team contract, agro-industrial complexes, and enterprises working under the conditions of the economic experiment. Such forms of labor organization should be developed even more resourcefully and purposefully. Only then will we be able to create the economic conditions and economic levers that promote the retooling of production and the acceleration of production intensification in all spheres of the national economy.

While strengthening order, discipline, and organization in all spheres of our life, the party will continue to struggle resolutely against all manifestations of ostentation, empty talk, arrogance, irresponsibility, and everything that contradicts the norms of a socialist society.

While improving the style of party, state, and social work, the party will continue to concern itself with promoting openness in the activity of all organizations. The better informed people are, the more consciously they will act and the more actively they will support the party and its plans and program goals.

Each of us now has much work and many concerns. Large-scale preparations have been launched in the country for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is going to examine the new edition of the party program and determine the prospects for the country's development for the next 5-year plan and the period through the year 2000. To greet the congress in a fitting manner, we must successfully complete the work to fulfill the plans for the current year and thereby ensure a confident start to the next 5-year plan. This is our paramount task.

Every Soviet person must clearly understand that the success of the common cause depends to an enormous extent on his own personal efforts, on how actively he takes part in resolving problems great and small, on how he works, and on how he combats shortcomings. The party sees the main and, in essence, inexhaustible reserve for the now essential acceleration of the country's economic development in people working in a committed and conscientious way.

The colossal historical experience accumulated by our people in the process of socialist building and the precise and clear guidelines we possess for the future have earned the working people's boundless confidence in our party. These days each of us senses particularly acutely that the Communist Party's stength is in its firm, monolithic unity with the people and that the strength of the Soviet people is in their unity with the party and its tried and tested leadership.

Our party is equipped with immortal revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching. Its goals are clear, its task noble. All Soviet people are profoundly convinced that the CPSU's firm, consistent, and principled policy is the only correct policy. We are steadfastly following the path indicated by Lenin and will never be diverted from it. The selfless labor of Soviet people and the indestructible unity of the party and the people are the reliable guarantee of the fulfillment of our plans and the further strengthening of the socialist fatherland.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on Tasks

PM151023 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Times Demand Intensive Work"]

[Text] The country has bidden farewell to an outstanding party and state figure, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The party Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by K.U. Chernenko, did great and fruitful work in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. He did much to put into practice our party's Leninist course, a course aimed at enhancing the working people's well-being, strengthening our motherland's might, and preserving and strengthening world peace.

During the days of mourning, as always in days of difficult trials and losses, the close cohesion of Communists and all Soviet people around the party Central Committee and its Politburo has been clearly manifested.

Soviet people see . party as a force capable of taking into account the interests of all classes and social groups, all nations and ethnic groups of the country. The party rallies us as one and mobilizes the energy of all the people for the common cause of communist creation.

The party's united stance was vividly expressed in the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 11 March 1985, which unanimously elected as general secretary of the Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a prominent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state. His organizational talent, initiative, energy, knowledge, and experience have won the profound respect of Communists and all Soviet people.

The Central Committee March Plenum demonstrated to the whole country and the whole world the consistent continuity of our Leninist party's policy and its loyalty to the course of creation and peace. "The strategic line elaborated at the 26th congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was and is unchanged," Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the extraordinary plenum. "It is a line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and improving all aspects of society's life."

At the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum and in his speech at the funeral meeting, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee focused the party's attention on the key problems of today and the long-term tasks of tomorrow. The times demand intensive creative work by all party organizations, every Communist, and every Soviet person. First and foremost it is necessary to make fitting preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and secure the unconditional fulfillment of this year's plans, thereby ensuring a confident start to the next 5-year plan.

To develop the material and technical base of production, to improve the system of social relations, first and foremost economic relations, to qualitatively improve the material conditions of people's life, work, and day-to-day existence and the spiritual makeup of man himself, to achieve a decisive turn in transferring the national economy onto a footing of intensive development, and to reach the foremost positions in science and technology and the world's highest level of productivity of social labor in short space of time -- these are the key tasks the party sees before it, and every Soviet person mut play the most active part in their resolution.

These tasks are impressive, clear, and realistic. The way to resolve them is also clearly defined: It is necessary to persistently improve the economic machinery and the entire system of management, choose the optimum solutions, creatively apply the fundamental principles of socialist economic activity, steadily implement planned economic development, strengthen socialist ownership, extend enterprises' rights and autonomy, enhance their responsibility for the end results of work, and step up their interest in the weight of those results.

The proposition put forward at the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum to the effect that all economic development is ultimately subordinate to Soviet people's interests is meeting with warm approval among the country's working people. The programmatic tenet -- Everything for the sake of man, for the good of man -- must be filled with increasingly profound and concrete content.

Everything we have today, we worked for by our own hands; everything we will achieve tomorrow both in the economic development of the whole country and in the growth of the well-being of each specific family and each individual depends on the labor efforts, conscientiousness, discipline, and responsibility of every one of us.

The improvement in a person's living conditions must be based on his growing contribution to the common cause. The party will support, encourage, and elevate in every way those who display an honest, conscientious attitude toward their public duty not in words, but in deeds and practical results.

The further development of democracy and of the entire system of socialist self-government by the people is one of the fundamental tasks of the party's domestic policy. Much is being done to resolve it. The soviets' role is being increased and the work of the trade unions, Komsomol, people's control, and labor collectives is being stepped up. Persistent work lies ahead both in the avenues already defined and in new directions.

The deepening of democracy is inseparably linked with the growth of public awareness. Our day-to-day practice has fully confirmed Lenin's conclusion that the state draws its strength from the masses' consciousness. The better informed people are, the more consciously they act and the more actively they support the party and its plans and program objectives. At the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the need to improve ideological and educational work was once again stressed. The party considered and considers the Soviet people's highest spiritual qualities to be their Marxist-Leninist conviction, collectivism, patriotism, and proletarian socialist internationalism.

The Central Committee will tirelessly strengthen the party's cohesion and its ties with the masses and improve the style of party, state, and public activity. The line of stepping up exactingness and increasing responsibility for the task in hand will be steadily pursued.

Communists must set an example in all sectors, everywhere of the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious labor for the sake of society and must assert the Leninist work style everywhere. The party gives the assurance that it will resolutely combat any manifestations of ostentatiousness, idle talk, arrogance, irresponsibility, and everything that runs counter to the socialist norms of life. Effective measures will continue to be adopted to further impose order, strengthen the socialist rule of law, and cleanse our life of any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens.

In the foreign policy sphere, the party's course is clear and consistent. It is the course of peace and progress. "Our party and state...," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev stressed at the funeral meeting, "will...do everything to preserve peace. We proceed on the basis that the right to live in conditons of peace and freedom is man's main right."

The party will cherish and strengthen in every way the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades in arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist community, and will do everything to increase socialism's role and influence in world affairs. Lenin's party will, as always closely cooperate with the fraternal communist, workers, and revolutionary-democratic parties and advocate active collaboration among all revolutionary forces. Our sympathies are with the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which are following the path of strengthening independence and social renewal.

As for relations with capitalist states, it was stressed at the plenum, the party will confidently follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union will meet goodwill with goodwill, trust with trust. However, everyone should know that we will never forgo the interests of our motherland and its allies. Today, with the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind, the only reasonable solution is an accord on the immediate ending of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, on earth and its prevention in space, an accord on an honest and equal basis.

In the present complex international situation it is particularly important to maintain our country's defense capability at a level such that potential aggressors know well that an encroachment on the security of the Soviet land and its allies, on Soviet people's peaceful life, will be met with a crushing retaliatory strike.

"The Soviet Union has never threatened anyone," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said. "But nobody will ever be able to dictate their will to us. Socialism, as Lenin taught, will prove its advantages, but it will prove them not by force of arms, but by force of example in all spheres of society's life -- economic, political, and moral."

The Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo have firmly declared to the Soviet people their unshakable determination to loyally serve the great cause of socialism and communism, the cause of peace, social progress, and the working people's happiness. The goals the party sets as it approaches its 27th congress will be achieved. The guarantee of this is Soviet people's selfless labor and the indissoluble unity of party and people.

ZIMYANIN ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

LD141323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] The contribution by Soviet scientists to the acceleration of the rate of scientific-technical progress is becoming increasingly weighty. The main directions of scientific research is being discussed at the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which opened in Moscow today. In the meeting's presidium are Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade Medvedev, head of the CPSU Central Committee Department of Science and Educational Institutions; and leaders of the Academy of Sciences. The meeting was opened by Academician Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A report on the activity of the Academy of Sciences in 1984 was delivered by Academician Skryabin, chief scientist and secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

Aleksandrov Reelected President

LD141834 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] We have already reported that a session of the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened in Moscow today. The election of the president took place. The scientists who spoke gave a high evaluation of the scientific-organizational activity of the headquarters of Soviet science. As a result of a secret vote the outstanding scientist Academician Aleksandrov was reelected.

EFFECTS OF WINTER ON DAIRY FARMING REPORTED

LD081129 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 7 March, in a link-up with regional studios, broadcasts a 14-minute program presented by Semen Astakhov on the effects of the harsh winter on dairying and milk yields.

Semen Astakhov begins by greeting women on Women's Day, especially the milkmaids and then Aleksandr Rykovtsev reports from Odessa, saying: "This winter gave stock farmers a lot of trouble. There were even cuts in power supplies and water to stock farms, but in spite of this the oblast as a whole is successfully carrying out the wintering." He says that he obtained the following information from the oblast board of agriculture: milk yields are up 6.7 percent over last winter, and 230,000 metric tons of milk were received in 5 months at the reception points. He then interviews Yekaterin Antonova, a woman dairy farmer from Karl Liefknecht farm, on the successes of the season.

Semen Shomer then gives his report from Saratov. He says that the oblast's dairy herd consists of 500,000 cows, so they have needed a lot of feed this season, but most farmers are meeting targets. However, he says, milk yields are slightly down from last winter. Astakhov asks if partners are letting them down. Shomer replies: "Yes, they are unfortunately letting us down, especially the power men." He introduces a guest in the studio with him, Dmitriy Vasilyevich Nikitin, deputy chairman of the oblast people's control committee who describes the problem: "Recently, we have had cases of electricity cuts and switch-offs which have been frequent, irregular, and without warning. This was the case in January and February in Turkovskiy, Rtishchevo, Volskiy, Dukhovnitskiy, and a number of other rayons of the oblast."

Nikitin goes on to explain what steps the people's control committees take: "The people's control committees attend to each case of power cuts and take operative measure to get things back to normal. In cases where such power cuts are the fault of Saratovenergo [Saratov Power Board], officials are called strictly to account. Thus for instance, Comrade Beledov, head of main electricity in Turkovskiy Rayon, was given a severe reprimand and had his pay docked."

Vladimir Lyashko reports from Tselinograd where they have also had power cuts, especially this winter, which have effected milking; despite this, dairy farmers are not doing too badly. In Kokchetav they are doing better, but in Kustanay Oblast the feed situation is very difficult. He says that the "trend in the reduction of livestock production" was discussed at a special plenum of the obkom. In Makinka Rayon, one of the biggest, the raykom has recently passed 136 resolutions on agriculture; the rayispolkom has passed 124 decisions, and RAPO [the rayon agro-industrial organization] has issued several hundred orders and instructions. "They have substituted paper work for real live productive work. Unfortunately, on many stock farms of Tselenograd Oblast there is a very high turnover rate for cadres and specialists."

COSMOS-1634 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 14 MARCH

LD140953 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0916 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1634, was launched in the USSR today. On board is scientific apparatus designed for further space research.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 104.7 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 1024 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 976 km; inclination of orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON ARCTIC OPENS IN MURMANSK

PM131203 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 85 First Edition p 6

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA-TASS report: "Bringing Science to the Arctic"]

[Text] Murmansk -- The Second All-Union Conference on the Geography and Cartography of the Ocean opened yesterday in Murmansk. Scientists from academic and sector institutes and specialists from various sectors of the national economy are taking part in its work. They are discussing the economic and geographical aspects of the study and economic opening up of the arctic seas and the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

BRIEFS

MARITIME TERRITORY TELEVISION -- Remote northern rayons of Primorye now have reliable reception of the Second Program of All-Union Television. A powerful relay station built on the spurs of the Sikhote-Alin range has made it possible to improve reception quality in the coastal fishing settlement of Svetlaya, the timber center of Plastun, and the remote Udege village of Agzu as well. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 27 Feb 85 LD]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN TAJIKISTAN -- The Moskva collective farm in Vakhshskiy ayon has been connected up to a new automatic telephone exchange for 300 subscribers. Due to the difficulty of running cables to the many settlements high in the mountains, modern telecommunications facilities are being introduced in Tadjikistan. A radio relay line is being laid in the Gissar Mountains. This year Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast will be in communication with the rest of the country via a satellite telephone communications system. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 1 Mar 85 LD]

URUPSKIY RAYON COLOR TELEVISION -- A Central Television color program has been transmitted for the first time from Moscow via space to a workers' settlement of the Urup mining-concentration combine in Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast thanks to the commissioning of a television space communications station in the North Caucasus highlands, which has resulted in extending the zone of fade-free relaying of color transmissions to highland settlements of Urupskiy Rayon. Introduction of equipment for color relaying of the Central Television Second Program is envisaged for next year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Mar 85 LD]

FAR EAST MILITARY CONFERENCE VIEWS WORLD WAR II

PM131106 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

["Our correspondent" report: "Battlefront Experience -- In the Service of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Red Banner Far East Military District -- A military science conference of the district's leading personnel was devoted to the experience of the Great Patriotic War and its significance under present-day conditions. Much attention at the conference was devoted to the Vistula-Oder strategic operation. This operation, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, has pointed out [ukazyval], was one of the outstanding operations of the Great Patriotic War and World War II.

It was stressed at the conference that in order to successfully resolve the responsible tasks assigned to the Soviet Armed Forces by the party and the people, the command and political staff must make use of our glorious combat past and the experience of our military leaders among the other sources from which they draw knowledge and skills, when mastering the theory and practice of military work.

The conference was addressed by Army General D. Yazov, commander of the district forces, and Colonel General N. Kizyun, member of the Military Council and chief of the district political directorate.

STALIN WARTIME CENSURE OF USTINOV RECALLED

PM061614 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 1 March 1985 in its First Edition carries on page 4 a full-page tribute to Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov entitled "People's Commissar Ustinov" and published under the rubric "The Creators of the Victory. From Private to Marshal." The feature, edited by V. Balyayev, is a series of reminiscences about Ustinov's war activity by colleagues and his son and daughter and descriptions of him as a husband and father.

His son, N.D. Ustinov, recalls that on 1 May 1943, Ustinov had a motorcycle accident. "It was 3 months before he came out of the hospital, and the next day Stalin summoned him. My father described the visit as follows:

"Stalin was joined in the office by the members of the State Defense Committee. My father, trying to make his stick less noticeable, greeted Stalin and the others. Stalin said: 'Comrade Ustinov, don't you know there's a war on? My father, so he said, was nonplussed by the question. 'Yes, Comrade Stalin,' he replied, not understanding what was going on. 'As a people's commissar you are an item of state property. Did you know that people who damage state property in wartime are punished?' 'Yes, I do know, Comrade Stalin,' my father replied. He later recalled that he was preparing himself for something very unpleasant. 'Well, we're going to punish you. What shall we do, comrades?' Stalin turned to the other people in the office. They were all silent, no one dared suggest anything. There was a long pause. Suddenly Andrey Aleksandrovich Zhdanov said: 'Comrade Stalin! Why don't we give Ustinov a new motorcycle.' Everyone burst out laughing, and that was that, except that Stalin's parting words were: 'If you sit on a motorcycle again before the end of the war, Comrade Ustinov, we'll have something else to say.' So my father bade farewell to motorcycles until Victory Day."